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ABSTRACT

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) provides millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. This report presents characteristics of food stamp households nationwide in fiscal year 2001. Information on household characteristics comes from FSP household data collected by the federal Food and Nutrition Service for quality control purposes. In an average month in fiscal year 2001, the FSP provided benefits to 17.3 million people living in 7.5 million households nationwide. The total program cost was $17.8 billion, $15.5 billion of which were for food stamp benefits. The average monthly food stamp benefit was $163 per household. Compared with fiscal year 2000, the number of FSP participants increased by 1 percent, and FSP benefit costs increased by 5 percent. Slightly over half of all food stamp participants were children, 39 percent were nonelderly adults, and 10 percent were elderly people. Approximately 89 percent of food stamp households lived in poverty. Food stamp benefits were concentrated among poorer households. Of all food stamp households, 88 percent contained either a child or an elderly or disabled person, and those households received 91 percent of all benefits. Most food stamp households with children were single-adult households. Close to 70 percent of food stamp households are located in urban areas. Households with elderly members received a relatively small average monthly food stamp benefit ($58), reflecting their relatively small average size. (Contains 56 tables and an index.) (SM)

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Characteristics of Food Stamp Households: Fiscal Year 2001

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) provides millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. The FSP is the largest of the 15 domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). This report presents the characteristics of food stamp households nationwide in fiscal year 2001 (October 2000 to September 2001). This information on household characteristics comes from FSP household data collected by FNS for quality control purposes.

FSP Participation and Costs

In an average month in fiscal year 2001, the FSP provided benefits to approximately 17.3 million people living in 7.5 million households across the United States[1]. The total cost of the program over fiscal year 2001 was $17.8 billion, $15.5 billion of which were for food stamp benefits. The average monthly food stamp benefit in fiscal year 2001 was $163 per household. Compared with fiscal year 2000, the number of FSP participants increased by 1 percent and FSP benefit costs increased by 5 percent.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households and Participants

In fiscal year 2001, slightly over half of all food stamp participants were children, 39 percent were nonelderly adults, and 10 percent were elderly people. About 67 percent of the children were school age, and 70 percent of adult participants were women.

Approximately 89 percent of food stamp households lived in poverty, as measured by the fiscal year 2001 federal poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix C). Food stamp benefits were concentrated among poorer households—34 percent of all food stamp households had a gross income less than or equal to half of the poverty guideline, and these households received 55 percent of all benefits. If the value of food stamps is included as income, 7 percent of all food stamp households moved above the poverty guideline as a result of receiving food stamps, and 15 percent moved from below to above half of the poverty guideline.

Of all food stamp households, 88 percent contained either a child or an elderly or disabled person, and these households received 91 percent of all benefits. Households with children received a relatively large average monthly food stamp benefit ($242), reflecting their larger household size. The average household with children had 3.4 people compared with an average

[1] The figure of 17.32 million people is based on FNS administrative records. The participant count of 17.30 cited later in this report and in other figures provided throughout the report are estimates from the Food Stamp Program Quality Control (FSPQC) sample. For an explanation of the difference in the counts see Appendix D.

of 2.3 people for all households. Most of the food stamp households with children were single-adult households. Less than half of these single-adult households with children received support from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). About 43 percent of all food stamp households with children had earned income; 39 percent of single-adult households with children and 63 percent of married–couple households with children had earnings. Ten percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Households with an elderly member received a relatively small average monthly food stamp benefit ($58), reflecting their relatively small average size (1.3). Eighty percent of food stamp households with an elderly member consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of $45 compared with an average monthly benefit of $111 for households with elderly people not living alone and $190 for households without any elderly.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) is a central component of America's nutrition assistance safety net. The stated purpose of the FSP is "to permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet by increasing their purchasing power" (The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, P.L. 95-113). The FSP is the largest of the domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). According to FNS administrative records, during fiscal year 2001, the FSP served approximately 17.3 million people in an average month at a total cost of $17.8 billion, $15.5 billion of which were for food stamp benefits.[1]

The FSP is the only low-income assistance program available nationwide to essentially all financially needy households because it imposes relatively few nonfinancial categorical criteria.[2] The FSP provides benefits electronically or through coupons. These benefits can be redeemed for food in approximately 155,000 authorized stores across the nation.

Federal, state, and local governments share the costs and administration of the FSP. Congress authorizes the program and appropriates necessary funds. The Department of Agriculture establishes program regulations under the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended. FNS administers the FSP nationally, while state and local welfare agencies operate the program locally. The federal government fully funds the benefits of the FSP. Administrative costs are shared by the cooperating agencies, with FNS usually paying 50 percent of the costs.

Since food stamps are available to most people who meet the income and resource standards set by Congress, the FSP serves a broad spectrum of the needy population. Using FSP household data collected periodically for quality control review, FNS sponsors several analyses to enhance its understanding of the people served by the FSP. The agency also produces a series of reports to document these analyses (see Appendix G for a list of titles). This report presents a picture of households and individuals participating in the FSP in fiscal year 2001.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the FSP, including the regulations used to determine eligibility and benefits, and the factors that affect program participation and costs, such as trends

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[1] The total cost of the FSP in fiscal year 2001 also included $2.3 billion in other costs, including the federal share of state administrative costs and employment and training programs, printing and processing, anti-fraud funding, and program evaluation.

[2] The FSP eligibility requirements include nonfinancial categorical criteria for certain groups. Specifically, many able-bodied, childless adults and legal permanent resident aliens were ineligible for food stamps in fiscal year 2001. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171), known as the Farm Bill and signed into law on May 13, 2002, restores eligibility to disabled legal immigrants who entered the United States after August 22, 1996 (effective October 1, 2002); all legal immigrants who have been legally residing in the United States for 5 years (effective April 1, 2003); and to all legal immigrant children, regardless of date of entry to the United States (effective October 1, 2003). These provisions take place after the period of this report, and will be discussed in more detail in the fiscal year 2002 report.

in the national economy. Chapter 3 describes the characteristics of individuals and households participating in the FSP in fiscal year 2001. The appendices include detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics for the nation and by state, and a brief description of the sample design and the sampling error associated with the estimates presented in the report.

CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The characteristics of food stamp households and the level of FSP participation change over time in response to legislative changes to the FSP as well as economic and demographic trends. This chapter explains FSP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and food stamp issuance. The chapter concludes with a summary of program participation and costs, including a discussion of how these costs are related to the economy in fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, establishes uniform national eligibility standards for the FSP and defines the basic FSP unit as the "household." The eligibility criteria include gross and net income limits, an asset limit, and various nonfinancial criteria. There are exceptions to these criteria for certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for certain individuals such as elderly people (age 60 and over) and people with disabilities.

The Household

Under FSP rules, a household is defined as individuals who live in a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together. The income and assets of each household member are aggregated to determine eligibility and benefits. Individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together can apply as separate household units and their income and assets are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations. People who are elderly and disabled and cannot prepare and purchase food because of a substantial disability may apply as a separate household as long as the gross monthly income of the remainder of their residential unit is less than 165 percent of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.[1]

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of household eligibility. The majority of households that apply for food stamps must meet two income eligibility standards: a gross income standard and a net income standard.

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[1] Federal poverty guidelines for many assistance programs are established annually by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The FSP used 2000 poverty guidelines (published in the February 15, 2000 *Federal Register*) for all fiscal year 2001 income eligibility tests. These guidelines were developed on the basis of the 1999 Census poverty thresholds inflated to 2000 using the CPI–U. This means that the income eligibility tests applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 2001 are based on 1999 poverty measures inflated to 2000. See Appendix C for a listing of the fiscal year 2001 FSP poverty guidelines.

As defined in the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, gross income includes most cash income (with the exception of specific types of income such as loans) and excludes most noncash income, or in-kind benefits. To be eligible for the FSP, a household without an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline ($1,847 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2001). Households with elderly or disabled members are not subject to the gross income standard. Net income is determined by subtracting deductions permitted under the FSP from monthly gross income. The FSP deducts the following from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at the net monthly income:[2]

- ***Standard Deduction.*** All households automatically receive a standard deduction, equal to $134 in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2001. The standard deduction for outlying states and territories varies to reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C).

- ***Earned Income Deduction.*** Households with earnings receive a deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.

- ***Dependent-Care Deduction.*** Households with dependents receive a deduction for expenses involved in caring for children and other dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or go to school. The maximum dependent-care deduction in fiscal year 2001 was $200 per month per dependent under age 2 and $175 per month per dependent age 2 or older (Appendix C).

- ***Medical Deduction.*** A medical deduction is available only to households that contain elderly or disabled members. These households can deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs exceeding $35 that are incurred on behalf of elderly or disabled members of the household. Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible.

- ***Child Support Payment Deduction.*** Households can deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for a nonhousehold member.

- ***Excess Shelter Expense Deduction***. A household is entitled to a deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of its countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction for households without elderly or disabled members was $300 in the contiguous United States at the beginning of fiscal year 2001, then increased to $340 on March 1, 2001 (although states varied in when they implemented the change). This amount is indexed to inflation increases in subsequent years. Households that

[2] There is a distinction between a household's deduction entitlement and the amount actually used to compute food stamp benefits. The entitlement is the deduction that a household receives if the total of allowable deductions is less than the household's gross income. Because net income cannot be less than zero, households with total deductions greater than their gross income can only claim a portion of their deduction entitlement.

contain elderly or disabled members are entitled to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction for outlying states and territories varies to reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C).

To be eligible for the FSP, a household must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline ($1,421 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2001). The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size, as well as for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (see Appendix C). A household is exempt from these income tests (as well as the asset test described below) if all of its members receive General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or cash or in-kind Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits.[3]

Assets

The second most important determinant of FSP eligibility is a household's assets. Households are permitted up to $2,000 in countable assets, or $3,000 in countable assets if at least one member is age 60 or older.[4] Countable assets include cash, assets that can easily be converted into cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, or lump-sum payments), and some nonliquid resources such as certain vehicles. However, certain types of property such as family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income are not counted.

Throughout 2001, many vehicles were not counted as assets for the purpose of determining eligibility; these included vehicles used as a home, to produce income, to transport fuel and water, or to transport disabled people. For some other vehicles, the first $4,650 of the vehicle's Fair Market Value (FMV) is excluded and any excess value is applied to the asset limit. For yet other vehicles, the greater of excess FMV over $4,650 or all equity (the FMV less any loan balance) is applied to the asset limit.

The vehicle asset rules changed significantly in 2001. For information on the new rules, see the section "Program Changes Since the Previous Fiscal Year" on page 8.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

The FSP has some nonfinancial eligibility standards, such as restrictions on the participation of students, strikers, and people who are institutionalized. In addition, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) made most legal permanent

[3] Benefits for these categorically eligible households are determined according to the same rules used for other eligible households.

[4] The 2002 Farm Bill increases the asset limit to $3000 for households with disabled members as well, but this takes effect after the period covered in this report.

resident aliens (LPRs) ineligible for benefits and imposed work registration requirements and time limits on able-bodied adults living in households without children.

LPRs with 40 quarters of work in the United States were exempted from the alien restrictions on FSP participation. Veterans and LPRs who were serving in the U.S. Armed Forces were also exempted along with their spouses and minor children. In addition, LPRs who were accorded refugee, asylee or deportee status were exempted from the restrictions for five years after they entered the country. Effective November 1, 1998, the Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 (AREERA) restored eligibility to LPRs who were in the United States when PRWORA was enacted and were over 65 on August 22, 1996, or are currently under age 18 or disabled. The Act also extended the eligibility period for refugees, asylees, and deportees from five to seven years.

Certain other aliens, such as Hmong or Highland Laotians, American Indians born in Canada, and battered spouses and children, were eligible, as well. Additionally, LPRs who became naturalized U.S. citizens were eligible.[5]

Able-bodied adults living in households without children can receive benefits only if they work or participate in work-related activities. With certain exceptions, those who do not meet these work requirements are restricted to 3 months of food stamp benefits in any 36-month period. Participants age 18 to 49 are subject to this time limit unless they meet one of the following conditions:

- People who are disabled
- People who are mentally or physically unfit for employment
- Women who are pregnant
- People needed in the home to care for an ill or incapacitated person
- Relatives or other caretakers of dependent children
- Students meeting FSP eligibility requirements
- People who work at least 20 hours per week
- People who receive unemployment compensation
- People complying with work requirements under another program
- People participating in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program
- People participating in a work experience program

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

To apply for food stamps, individuals are required to appear in person at their local food stamp office. However, elderly and disabled people, and people who have transportation problems can be interviewed by telephone or at their home. All states must allow individuals to apply for food stamps when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits.

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[5] The 2002 Farm Bill restores benefits to many legal immigrants, but this legislation takes effect after the period covered by this report.

The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, requires that local offices process applications for food stamps within 30 days after they are received. However, applications from households with extremely low income or resources can be processed more quickly through the expedited food stamp eligibility verification procedures, allowing people to receive food stamp benefits within seven days after they apply. Those eligible for expedited service include (1) migrant or seasonal farm workers with assets equal to or less than $100, and (2) households with gross income equal to or less than $150 and assets equal to or less than $100.

FSP participants are required to appear in person at their local food stamp offices periodically for recertification. The certification period varies according to the likelihood of a change in a food stamp household's financial circumstances. In fiscal year 2001, food stamp households were certified for food stamps for an average of almost 10 months.

BENEFIT COMPUTATION

After a household is certified for food stamps, its monthly food stamp benefit is computed on the basis of its net monthly income, the benefit reduction rate, and the maximum food stamp benefit for its household size and location. The maximum benefit to which a household is entitled is based on the June cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) for a family of four, adjusted for household size and geographic areas outside the contiguous United States. The cost of the TFP is based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. Maximum benefits are revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of the foods in the TFP. As specified in the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, the maximum benefit was 100 percent of the TFP through 1988, 100.65 percent in 1989, 102.05 percent in 1990, 103 percent from 1991 through 1996, and 100 percent of the TFP beginning in 1997.[6] In fiscal year 2001 the maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was $434 (Appendix C).

The benefit reduction rate is the rate at which benefits are reduced for every additional dollar of net income. The benefit reduction rate is 30 percent, reflecting the assumption that a household will spend 30 percent of its net income on food and that the FSP will provide the difference between that amount and the maximum benefit. Thus, benefits are reduced by 30 cents for every additional dollar of net income.

A household's monthly food stamp benefit is computed by subtracting 30 percent of its net income from the maximum benefit. If a household has zero net income, it receives the maximum food stamp benefit. All eligible one- and two-person households are guaranteed a minimum benefit of at least $10 per month (except during the initial month of participation). For new participants, benefits are prorated for the first month.

[6] In 1993, the Act was amended to require that 1993 maximum benefit amounts in the contiguous United States remain constant at 1992 values despite a drop in the value of the TFP in June 1992. In 1995, legislation was adopted to freeze maximum benefit amounts for Alaska at their 1994 levels.

FOOD STAMP ISSUANCE

State and local food stamp offices issue food stamp benefits in five main ways:

- ***On-Line Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT).*** Participant receives a "debit" card, similar to a bank card, which is used to purchase food at authorized retail stores. The household's monthly benefit is electronically transferred to an account created specifically for FSP benefits. When a purchase is made, the amount of the purchase is debited from the account.
- ***Off-Line Electronic Benefit Transfer.*** Two states (Ohio and Wyoming) issue "smart cards." Unlike on-line electronic benefit transfer cards, these cards contain food stamp benefit information in a chip on the card.
- ***ATP Card.*** An authorization-to-participate identification card is mailed to the participant each month; the participant then exchanges the card for food stamp coupons at an authorized issuance office.
- ***Mail.*** State and local offices mail the food stamp coupons directly to the participant.
- ***Manually.*** The participant goes directly to the food stamp office for coupons.

By the end of fiscal year (FY) 2001, EBT projects operated statewide in 40 states and in parts of three others. More than four-fifths of all food stamp benefits were issued through EBT.

PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

There were two substantive changes to program regulations in FY 2001: new vehicle rules were implemented, and the shelter deduction cap was raised.[7]

New regulations implemented in January 2001 excluded from the asset test any vehicle with equity below $1,500, and exempted from the equity test one vehicle per adult in every household as well as any vehicles used by a teenager to drive to work or school. If there are no qualifying adults or teenagers in the household, one vehicle is still exempted from the equity test.[8] For vehicles exempt from the equity test but not excluded entirely from the asset test, any fair market value exceeding $4,650 is counted toward the asset limit. For any remaining vehicles, the higher of either any fair market value in excess of $4,650 or any equity is counted.

In addition, the FY 2001 Agricultural Appropriations Act (enacted in September 2000 but not effective until July 1, 2001) allowed states to use TANF vehicle rules in place of food stamp

[7] The 2002 Farm Bill made numerous changes to the FSP, including restoring benefits to many legal immigrants. However, these changes took effect after the period covered in this report.

[8] The equity test counts all equity–fair market value minus remaining liens–of the vehicle.

rules if the TANF rules were more generous. Further, a broader interpretation of categorical eligibility rules was announced in July 1999 and implemented on November 21, 2000. This new interpretation requires states to confer categorical eligibility on families receiving or certified as eligible to receive benefits or services that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds. (States have the option of conferring categorical eligibility on families receiving or certified to receive benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/MOE. They may also confer categorical eligibility on households where one member receives the benefit or service, but the state determines that the whole household benefits.) Categorically eligible households are exempt from the asset test and the net income test. They are subject to a 200 percent of poverty gross income test.

All of these changes were designed to make it easier for low–income workers to keep a vehicle and still receive food stamps.[9,10]

The FY 2001 Agricultural Appropriations Act increased the maximum allowable shelter deduction on March 1, 2001. States were directed to apply the higher shelter deduction when certifying or recertifying households on or after March 1.

FSP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

After declining slowly from 1983 through 1989, FSP participation grew substantially during the early 1990s. As illustrated in Figure 2.1, FSP participation increased by 37 percent from fiscal year 1990 through fiscal year 1994. Since peaking at 28.0 million people in March 1994, the number of FSP participants declined steadily through 2000 but began to rise again in 2001. There were 17.0 million participants at the beginning of fiscal year 2001, rising to 17.9 million by the end of the fiscal year.

The decline in FSP participation from 1994 to 2000 was caused by several factors. Part of the decline is associated with the improved economy in the second half of the 1990's. Major economic indicators generally showed improvement from 1994 to 1998 (Table 2.1). However, participation fell more sharply than expected during this period of sustained economic growth. Recent research suggests that about a third of the total decline in FSP participation occurred because rising income and assets lifted people above the program's eligibility limits. Another eight percent of the decline reflects welfare reform's restrictions on the eligibility of non–citizens and limits on the time during which childless able–bodied unemployed adults can receive

[9] Vehicles used as a home, to produce income, to transport fuel or water, or to transport disabled people are still exempt from the asset test.

[10] Prior to fiscal year 2001, vehicles not used as a home, to produce income, to transport fuel or water, or to transport disabled people were counted in the following way: for the first vehicle and any additional vehicles used to commute to work or qualifying job training programs, any fair market value exceeding $4,650 was counted toward the asset limit; for all other vehicles, the higher of either any fair market value in excess of $4,650 or any equity (fair market value minus remaining liens) was counted.

benefits. The remainder of the decline—just over half—occurred because fewer eligible people participated in the program.[11]

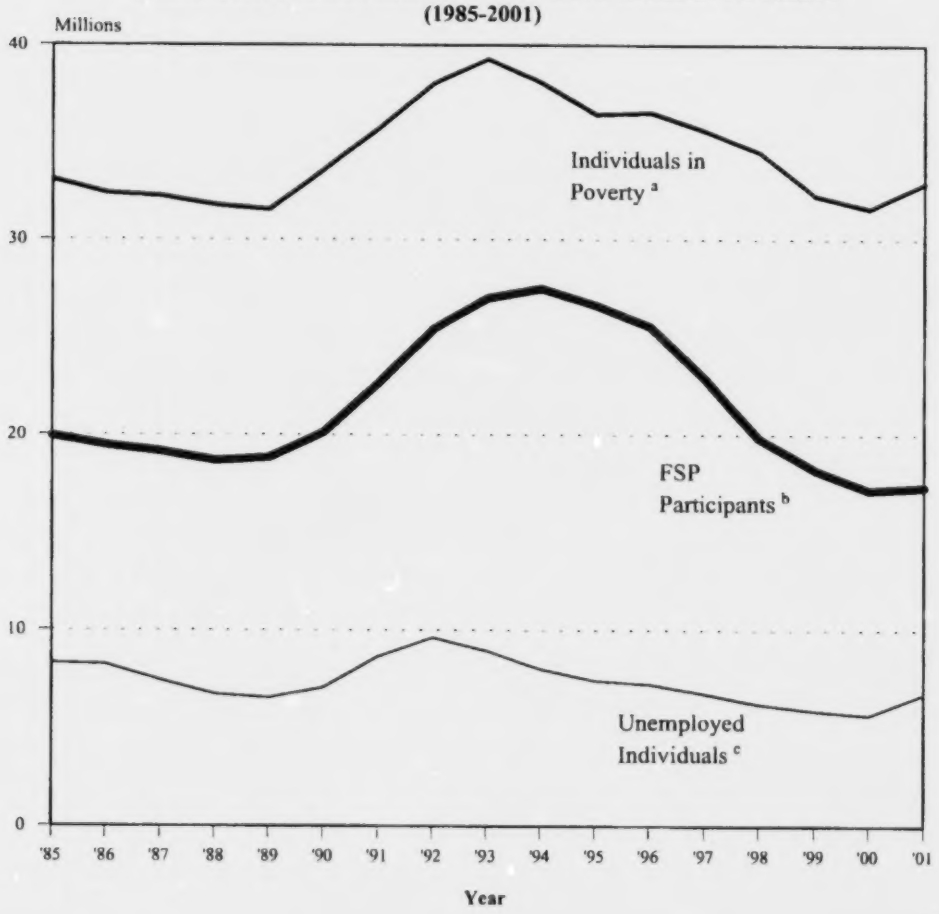
The increase in FSP participation from fiscal year 2000 to fiscal year 2001 occurred during a period when unemployment increased from 4 percent to 5 percent and the poverty rate increased from 11 percent to 12 percent.

Total FSP costs increased from $17.1 billion in fiscal year 2000 to $17.8 billion in fiscal year 2001, in part because of the increase in the FSP caseload.

[11] See Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, *The Decline in Food Stamp Participation: A Report to Congress*, July 2001.

FIGURE 2.1

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS, UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS AND INDIVIDUALS IN POVERTY (1985-2001)



[a]Annual values. Source: Bureau of the Census, Poverty in the United States: 2001, Series P60-219.

[b]Average monthly values. Source: Food and Nutrition Service, Fiscal Years 1985-2001 FSP Participation and Issuance.

[c]Average monthly values. Source: Economic Report of the President, 2002 Table B-36.

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Table 2.1--Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1990-2001

Economic Indicator	Calendar Year											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Real GDP Increase[a]	1.8	-0.5	3.0	2.7	4.0	2.7	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	0.3
Productivity Increase[b]	1.3	1.1	3.9	0.5	1.3	0.7	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.0	1.1
Unemployment Rate[c]	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8
Inflation Rate[d]	3.9	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.4
Interest Rate[e]	9.3	8.8	8.1	7.2	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.5	7.1	7.6	7.1
Individuals Below 100 Percent of Poverty Line												
Number in Thousands	33,585	35,708	38,014	39,265	38,059	36,425	36,529	35,574	34,476	32,258	31,581	32,907
Percentage of Total Population	13.5	14.2	14.8	15.1	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.7	11.8	11.3	11.7

[a] Percent change from preceding year.
[b] Percent change from preceding year in output per hour, business sector.
[c] Unemployment rate for all civilian workers.
[d] Percentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for Gross Domestic Product.
[e] Corporate AAA bond yield.

Sources:

First line of data: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts.*
Second line of data: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Major Sector Productivity and Costs Index."
Third line of data: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Fourth line of data: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*
Fifth line of data: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
Sixth and Seventh lines of data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Poverty in the United States*

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

The FSP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans.[1] In an average month in fiscal year 2001, the FSP provided benefits to 17.3 million people living in 7.5 million households.[2] Almost all food stamp households lived in poverty (according to the federal poverty guidelines for program eligibility in fiscal year 2001). The vast majority of food stamp households contained either a child (under age 18), an elderly person (over age 59), or a disabled person. The average food stamp household received an average monthly food stamp benefit of $163, had an average gross monthly income of $624, had an average net monthly income of $354, and was entitled to an average total deduction of $310 per month (Tables 3.4 and 3.6).[3] The average household size was 2.3 people. Compared with fiscal year 2000, the number of FSP participants increased by 1 percent and FSP benefit costs increased by 4 percent. This chapter discusses the composition and economic status of food stamp households, the characteristics of food stamp participants, and the changes in the characteristics of food stamp households from fiscal year 2000 through fiscal year 2001.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS[4]

The FSP provides benefits to households in need. In fiscal year 2001, the gross monthly income of 89 percent of food stamp households was less than or equal to 100 percent of the federal poverty guideline (Table 3.1).[5] The gross monthly income of 55 percent of all food stamp households was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guideline, and the income of one-third of all food stamp households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guideline.

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[1] The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 47,009 households that participated in the FSP in fiscal year 2001. The sample was drawn from food stamp households in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Households in Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands were not included in the sample because Puerto Rico has its own Nutritional Assistance Program, which replaced the FSP there in July 1982, and the Northern Mariana Islands participate in another block grant program instead of the FSP.

[2] The estimate of 17.30 million participants differs slightly from the number of food stamp participants according to FNS administrative records (17.32 million people) because the sample estimate is weighted by households rather than by individuals (see Appendix D).

[3] This estimate reflects the entire deduction to which households are entitled. Because households cannot deduct more than their gross income, this figure is greater than the average deduction actually received by households.

[4] For more information on the economic status of food stamp households, see Appendix Tables A-3 through A-8.

[5] See Appendix Table C-1 for the poverty guidelines.

Table 3.1– Distribution of Households and Their Benefits by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Fiscal Year 2001

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline[a]	Percentage of:	
	All Households	All Benefits
Total	100.0	100.0
25% or less	18.1	28.4
26 - 50%	16.0	26.7
51 - 75%	20.4	23.8
76 - 100%	34.1	17.0
101 - 130%	10.1	3.9
131% or more	1.3	0.2

[a] Defined as the fiscal year 2001 poverty guidelines published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix D).

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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The FSP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households; poorer households receive larger food stamp benefits than do households with more income. The 34 percent of all food stamp households that had a gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guideline in fiscal year 2001 received 55 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 11 percent of households with a gross monthly income over the poverty guideline received only 4 percent of all benefits (Table 3.1).

The impact of food stamps on a household's purchasing power is estimated by adding the dollar value of the food stamps to household income and examining the distribution of households by poverty status.[6] As shown in Table 3.2, the combination of cash and food stamps yields a significantly different distribution of food stamp households by poverty status. Specifically, when food stamps are included in gross income, the resulting increase in income of food stamp households was enough to move 7 percent of them above the poverty guideline. Food stamp benefits had an even greater impact on the poorest food stamp households, moving 15 percent of them above 50 percent of the poverty guideline.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS[7]

The FSP effectively serves many households that contain people with special needs—children, elderly, and disabled people. In fiscal year 2001, 88 percent of all food stamp households contained a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person. These households received 91 percent of all food stamp benefits (Table A-14).

Households with Children

In fiscal year 2001, the FSP served approximately 4.0 million households with children each month, representing more than half (54 percent) of all households (Table 3.3). These households constituted 85 percent of all food stamp households with earnings. Ten percent of all households with children received a combination of TANF and earnings (Table A-6). Compared with other food stamp households, those that contained children received a relatively high average food stamp benefit of $242 per month (Table 3.4). This relatively high benefit primarily reflects the fact that the average household size among food stamp households with children (3.4 people) was larger than the average household size among all food stamp households (2.3 people).

Children who received food stamps in fiscal year 2001 tended to live in households that were headed by a single adult, usually a female. Sixty-seven percent of all food stamp households with children were headed by a single adult, representing 36 percent of all food stamp households (Table 3.3).

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[6] This comparison assumes that program participants value their food stamp benefits at face value.

[7] See Appendix Tables A-3, A-6, A-11, A-12, A-14, A-15, A-17, A-18, A-19, and A-23 for more details concerning these households.

Table 3.2—Effect Of Food Stamp Benefits On The Poverty Status Of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2001

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline[a]	Distribution of Households in Relation to Poverty Guideline		Difference in Percentage Points
	Based on Cash Only	Based on Cash and Food Stamps	
Total	100%	100%	0
50% or less	34.2	18.8	-15.4
51-100	54.5	62.5	8.0
101 or more	11.3	18.7	7.4

[a] Defined as the fiscal year 2001 poverty guidelines published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix C).

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table 3.3-- Household Composition and Selected Characteristics of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2001

Households With:	All Households		Households With:									
			Earned Income		Social Security		TANF		General Assistance		SSI	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	7,450	100.0	2,009	100.0	1,894	100.0	1,723	100.0	415	100.0	2,370	100.0
Children[b]	3,992	53.6	1,714	85.3	394	20.8	1,683	97.7	56	13.4	634	26.7
Single-Adult Household	2,690	36.1	1,048	52.2	253	13.3	1,188	69.0	35	8.5	418	17.7
Male Adult	159	2.1	58	2.9	24	1.3	66	3.8	2	0.6	27	1.1
Female Adult	2,531	34.0	990	49.3	229	12.1	1,122	65.1	33	7.9	391	16.5
Multiple-Adult Household	897	12.0	524	26.1	130	6.8	266	15.4	17	4.1	203	8.6
Married Couple Household	572	7.7	360	17.9	77	4.1	135	7.8	9	2.1	113	4.8
Other Multiple-Adult Household	325	4.4	165	8.2	53	2.8	131	7.6	8	2.0	90	3.8
Children Only	405	5.4	141	7.0	12	0.6	229	13.3	4	0.9	12	0.5
Unknown	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
Elderly	1,520	20.4	48	2.4	1,049	55.4	44	2.[illegible]	75	18.1	934	39.4
Living Alone	1,220	16.4	27	1.3	853	45.0	1	0.1	55	13.1	746	31.5
Not Living Alone	300	4.0	21	1.0	196	10.4	43	2.5	20	4.9	188	7.9
Disabled	2,063	27.7	203	10.1	859	45.3	333	19.3	87	21.0	1,668	70.4
Living Alone	1,190	16.0	68	3.4	546	28.8	2	0.1	53	12.8	916	38.6
Not Living Alone	873	11.7	135	6.7	313	16.5	331	19.2	34	8.2	753	31.8
Other Households[c]	898	12.1	180	8.9	0	0.0	30	1.7	234	56.3	0	0.0
Single-Person Household	827	11.1	144	7.2	0	0.0	24	1.4	228	55.0	0	0.0
Multi-Person Household	72	1.0	36	1.8	–	–	6	0.3	5	1.3	–	–

[a] The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics.

[b] Household composition categories are based on characteristics of participating individuals only, and do not factor in characteristics of nonparticipants who may live in the same household with the participants. For example, single-adult households have exactly one participating adult and at least one participating child, but may have one or more nonparticipating adult or an adult participating in a separate case not included in the FSPQC sample.

[c] Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

– No sample households are found in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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Table 3.4– Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2001

Households With:	Average Values			
	Gross Monthly Income (Dollars)	Net Monthly Income (Dollars)	Monthly Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)
Total	624	353	163	2.3
Children[a]	731	430	242	3.4
Single-Adult Household	671	380	239	3.2
Male Adult	734	428	222	3.1
Female Adult	667	377	240	3.2
Multiple-Adult Household	1025	664	284	4.6
Married Couple Household	1074	695	284	4.6
Other Multiple-Adult Household	939	608	285	4.4
Children Only	484	240	171	2.1
Unknown	530	330	312	3.3
Elderly	630	367	58	1.3
Living Alone	577	318	45	1.0
Not Living Alone	844	566	111	2.4
Disabled	730	446	101	2.0
Living Alone	586	304	48	1.0
Not Living Alone	927	640	173	3.3
Other Households[b]	192	62	124	1.1
Single-Person Household	170	50	118	1.0
Multi-Person Household	443	195	196	2.1

[a] Household composition categories are based on characteristics of participating individuals only, and do not factor in characteristics of nonparticipants who may live in the same household with the participants. For example, single-adult households have exactly one participating adult and at least one participating child, but may have one or more nonparticipating adult or an adult participating in a separate case not included in the FSPQC sample.

[b] Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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Forty-four percent of these single-adult food stamp households received TANF, 39 percent had earnings, and 16 percent received SSI. Eight percent of food stamp households contained married couples and children, representing 14 percent of all food stamp households with children. Of all married-couple households with children, 63 percent had earned income and 24 percent received TANF (Table 3.3).

The characteristics of married-couple households with children varied considerably from those of single-adult households with children. The average monthly food stamp benefit for single-adult households was lower than that of married-couple households ($239 versus $284) due to the smaller size of single-adult households (Table 3.4). The per capita benefit was higher for people in single-adult households than for people in married-couple households ($75 versus $62) in part because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income ($671 versus $1,074).

Among all households with children, 14 percent received child support, and 7 percent had no income (Table A-6).

Households with Elderly People

In fiscal year 2001, the FSP served an average of 1.5 million households containing elderly people (age 60 or older) each month, representing 20 percent of all households (Table 3.3). These households received an average food stamp benefit of $58 per month and had an average household size of 1.3 people (Table 3.4).

Elderly people who received food stamps tended to live alone and thus received relatively small food stamp benefits. In fiscal year 2001, 80 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members were single-person households (Table 3.3). These households received an average food stamp benefit of $45 per month compared with $111 in benefits for households with elderly people not living alone and $190 for households without elderly members (Tables 3.4 and A-2). The average size of households containing elderly people not living alone was 2.4 people.

A majority of food stamp households that contained elderly people received SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2001, 61 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members received SSI and 69 percent received Social Security (Table 3.3). Thirty-five percent of households with elderly members received both SSI and Social Security income (Table A-6). Food stamp households with elderly members represented 39 percent of all food stamp households with SSI and 55 percent of food stamp households with Social Security income.

Households with Disabled People

In fiscal year 2001, the FSP served an average of 2.1 million households containing disabled people (Table 3.3).[8] Households that contain disabled people represented 28 percent of all food stamp households and received an average monthly food stamp benefit of $101 (Table 3.4).

[8] In this report, disabled children are defined as individuals under age 18 who are receiving SSI. Disabled adults are defined as individuals age 62 to 64 who receive SSI or age 18 to 61 who receive SSI, Social Security, veterans' benefits, or other government benefits as a result of a

About 58 percent of food stamp households that contained disabled people were single-person households (Table 3.3). Households containing a disabled person living alone received a lower average monthly food stamp benefit than did households containing disabled people not living alone ($48 compared with $173) (Table 3.4). Once again, the difference in benefits between the two groups reflects differences in average household size. Disabled people who did not live alone lived in households with an average of 3.3 individuals. Over 80 percent of households containing disabled people received SSI and 42 percent received Social Security income.

Other Households Served by the FSP

The FSP serves needy households other than those that contain children, elderly people, or disabled people. In fiscal year 2001, 12 percent of all food stamp households consisted solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults (Table 3.3). These households tended to be single-person households (92 percent) and represented the majority (55 percent) of households that received General Assistance. However, three-fourths (74 percent) of these households did not receive General Assistance. Five percent had zero gross income (Table A-16). Households consisting solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults received an average food stamp benefit of $124 per month (Table 3.4).

Single-Person Households

Of all food stamp households in fiscal year 2001, 43 percent were individuals who lived alone. These households received an average monthly food stamp benefit of $68. Most of these individuals (62 percent) were female, and 38 percent were elderly. Compared with all food stamp households, a relatively small proportion of food stamp participants living alone had earned income (9 percent), and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (13 percent) (Tables A-4, A-5, A-17, A-19, and A-24). By comparison, 23 percent of all multiple person households had earned income, and 4 percent had zero gross income (Tables A-4 and A-19).

CHARACTERISTICS OF FSP PARTICIPANTS

The FSP serves a broad spectrum of individuals. In fiscal year 2001, 51 percent of FSP participants were children (younger than 18 years old), and they received 53 percent of pro-rated FSP benefits (Table 3.5). Two-thirds of the children served by the FSP were school age (age 5 to 17). Thirty-nine percent of participants were nonelderly adults (age 18 to 59), and 10 percent were elderly adults.

Seventy percent of nonelderly adults and 72 percent of elderly adults were female (Table A-23). Thirteen percent of FSP participants were disabled.[9]

(*continued*)
disability. Because individuals over age 64 can receive Social Security or SSI without being disabled (age 61 for Social Security), disability status of adults over age 64 cannot be identified accurately in the FSPQC sample.

[9] For more information on FSP participants, see Appendix Tables A-23 and A-24.

Table 3.5 – Food Stamp Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Pro-rated Benefits[b]	
	Number (000)	Percent[a]	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	17,297	100.0	1,214,281	100.0
Citizenship				
Citizen, Born in U.S.	16,025	92.6	1,128,713	93.0
Naturalized Citizen	534	3.1	33,987	2.8
Native American	70	0.4	5,304	0.4
Legal Permanent Resident Alien	425	2.5	28,898	2.4
Refugee	215	1.2	15,363	1.3
Unknown	28	0.2	2,015	0.2
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizens[c]	1,068	6.2	80,305	6.6
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults[d]	776	4.5	56,702	4.7
Age				
Children	8,841	51.1	640,529	52.7
Preschool Age Children	2,878	16.6	225,575	18.6
0-1	1,150	6.6	93,036	7.7
2-4	1,728	10.0	132,538	10.9
School Age Children	5,964	34.5	414,954	34.2
5-7	1,675	9.7	122,782	10.1
8-11	2,097	12.1	145,234	12.0
12-15	1,573	9.1	104,870	8.6
16-17	619	3.6	42,069	3.5
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	6,789	39.3	499,776	41.2
Elderly Adults (60 or more)	1,660	9.6	73,438	6.0
Unknown Age	6	0.0	538	0.0
Disabled	2,219	12.8	107,898	8.9
Children (0-17)	263	1.5	13,316	1.1
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	1,721	9.9	84,131	6.9
Elderly Adults (60-64)	235	1.4	10,450	0.9

[a] Percent of all participants.

[b] Pro-rated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of participants with selected characteristic to total household size.

[c] Noncitizens may be inside or outside the food stamp unit.

[d] The FSPQC reports these individuals to be nonelderly, nondisabled childless adults (sometimes referred to as ABAWDs). Many of them are subject to work registration, unless they live in a waiver area or receive a state exemption. (Whereas past reports in this series have used a simulated definition to identify these individuals, this report uses the FSPQC variable ABWDSTi to identify them.)

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Six percent of participants were citizen children living with noncitizens. Four percent of participants were noncitizens–3 percent were legal permanent resident aliens and another 1 percent were refugees.[10]

With the exception of certain groups of individuals, such as caretakers of small children and people working at least 30 hours per week, able-bodied nonelderly adult food stamp participants are required to register for work and accept suitable employment as a condition for receiving food stamps. Like participants in the FSP, participants in other assistance programs often are required to register for work. In fiscal year 2001, 14 percent of all food stamp household heads were registered for work under the FSP or another assistance program (Table A-25).[11] Most food stamp household heads (78 percent) were exempt from work registration requirements. Twenty-nine percent of household heads were exempt due to physical or mental disability, 17 percent were exempt because they were caretakers of a child under age 6 or an incapacitated adult, and 9 percent were exempt because they were already employed full-time.

CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS

The overall economic conditions of the average food stamp household worsened slightly from fiscal year 2000 to fiscal year 2001. While average gross income decreased in real dollars from $620 in fiscal year 2000 to $607 in fiscal year 2001, the average total deduction to which households are entitled increased by 1 percent in real dollars, resulting in a 3 percent decrease in real dollars in average net income (Table 3.6). The percentage of households with zero net income increased from 20 percent in fiscal year 2000 to 22 percent in fiscal year 2001. The percentage of households with earnings remained fairly constant at 27 percent. The percentage of households receiving TANF dropped from 26 percent to 23 percent even as the percentage of all FSP households with children stayed constant at 54 percent (Tables A-1 and A-26).

In real dollars, the average food stamp benefit remained at the fiscal year 2000 level of $158. Although the real average net income decreased, the maximum benefit also decreased in real dollars, offsetting the increase in the average benefit.

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[10] The 2002 Farm Bill made numerous changes to the FSP, including restoring benefits to many legal immigrants. However, these changes took effect after the period covered in this report.

[11] Reports in this series prior to summer 1989 included as work registrants only people required to register for work under the FSP; the summer 1989 through fiscal year 1997 reports include as work registrants food stamp participants registered for work under the FSP or for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program. Beginning with the fiscal year 1998 report, work registrants include those registered for work under the FSP or any other assistance program. For more information on the work registration status and other characteristics of food stamp participants and household heads, see Appendix Tables A-21 and A-25.

Table 3.6 Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2000 and Fiscal Year 2001

Selected Characteristics	Nominal Values			Real Values	
	Fiscal Year 2000	Fiscal Year 2001	Percentage Change	Fiscal Year 2001 (in 2000 dollars)	Percentage Change
Average Gross Income[a]					
Per Household	$620	$624	+0.6	$607	-2.1
Per Person	331	335	+1.2	326	-1.5
Average Net Income[a]					
Per Household	355	353	-0.6	343	-3.4
Per Person	178	179	+0.6	174	-2.3
Average Total Deduction[a]	298	311	+4.4	302	+1.3
Average Household Benefit[b]	158	163	+3.2	158	0.0
Maximum Coupon Benefit for a Family of Four in the Continental U.S.[b]	426	434	+1.9	420	-1.4
Consumer Price Index					
All Items	172.2	177.1	+2.8		
Food at Home	167.9	173.4	+3.3		

[a] Real values are in constant fiscal year 2000 dollars. Fiscal year 2001 values were deflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001 (2.8 percent).

[b] Real values are in constant fiscal year 2000 dollars. Fiscal year 2001 values were deflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001 (3.3 percent).

Source of CPI-U average values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 2000 and Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

AFDC	-Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AREERA	-Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998
E&T	-Employment and Training Program
EBT	- Electronic Benefit Transfer
FNS	-U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
FSP	-Food Stamp Program
FSPQC	-Food Stamp Program Quality Control
GA	-General Assistance
HHS	-U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
JOBS	-Job Opportunities and Basic Skills
LPR	-Legal Permanent Resident Alien
PRWORA	-Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996
SSI	-Supplemental Security Income
TANF	-Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
TFP	-Thrifty Food Plan
UI	-Unemployment Insurance
USDA	-U.S. Department of Agriculture

DEFINITIONS

Alien. Participant who is a non-citizen, including legal permanent resident aliens, immigrants accorded permanent resident status, refugees, individuals granted political asylum, aliens granted a stay of deportation, aliens residing in the United States under color of law, nonimmigrants admitted for a specified period, Mexican citizens with a "border" card, and undocumented aliens. See also *Legal Immigrants, Other Alien, Legal Permanent Resident Alien.*

Children. Individuals under age 18.

Child Support Payment Deduction. Deduction for households with legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. See also *Deductions.*

Countable Resources. Cash on hand and assets that can be converted easily to cash, such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump sum payments. They also include some nonliquid assets, although the family home, certain family vehicles, and business tools or property are not counted. See also *Resource Limit.*

Deductions. Allowable deductions from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at FSP net monthly income. The deductions shown in the tables are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used, however, before a household reached zero net income status. Therefore, total deductions do not equal the difference between gross and net income amounts. See also *Total Deduction, Standard Deduction, Earned Income Deduction, Dependent-Care Deduction, Excess Shelter Deduction, Medical Deduction and Child Support Payment Deduction.*

Dependent-Care Deduction. Deduction received by food stamp households for expenses involved in caring for dependents while other members work, seek employment, or go to school. In fiscal year 2001 the deduction was subject to a maximum of $200 per month for each dependent under age 2 and $175 per month for each dependent age 2 or more. See also *Deductions.*

Disabled Individuals. Disabled individuals are defined as individuals under age 65 who receive SSI and individuals age 18 to 61 who receive Social Security, veterans benefits, or other government benefits as a result of disability. Because identifiers such as Social Security and SSI receipt are not valid indicators of disability for individuals over age 64 (Social Security is not

a valid indicator for individuals over age 61), disability status of adults over age 64 cannot be identified accurately in the FSPQC sample.

Earned Income Deduction. Deduction received by households with earnings, equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members. See also *Deductions*.

Earned Income. Includes wages, salaries, and self-employment income.

Elderly. Adults age 60 or older.

Electronic Benefit Transfer. Means of benefit delivery via electronic "debit" card, similar to a bank card, which is used to purchase food at authorized retail stores.

Employed Full Time. Employed at least 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earnings equal to or greater than the federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours. This estimate is based on an employment status variable.

Employed Part Time. Employed less than 30 hours per week.

Employment and Training (E&T). Refers to employment and training services received under FSP E&T programs. Services provided include work experience, educational programs, and job search training.

Entrant Households. Includes households newly certified during fiscal year 2001.

Excess Shelter Deduction. Deduction received by households with shelter costs, equal to those shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of the household's countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. There is a limit on the shelter deduction for households that do not contain elderly or disabled members. See Appendix C. See also *Deductions*.

Exempt from Work Registration. See *Work Registration*.

Expedited Service Households. Households which initially received expedited service for the certification period in effect during fiscal year 2001.

Gross Income. Total monthly income of household in dollars, before applying deductions.

Gross Income Limit. Food stamp program monthly gross income eligibility standards, determined by household size; equal to 130 percent of the poverty guidelines. See Appendix C.

Household. Individuals who live in a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together.

Households With Preschool-Age Children. Households with at least one member under age 5.

Households With Elderly. Households with at least one member age 60 or older.

Households With Elderly or Disabled. Households in which at least one member is age 60 or over or at least one member is under age 65 and receives SSI, or at least one member is age 18 to 61 and receives Social Security, veterans' benefits, or other government benefits as a result of disability.

Households With School-Age Children. Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

Households With Disabled. Households with at least one member who is under age 65 and receives SSI or at least one member who is age 18 to 61 and receives Social Security, veterans' benefits, or other government benefits as a result of disability.

Households With Children. Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

Initial Certification Households. Includes both households certified for the first time within the current certification period and previously certified households that have not received benefits for at least 30 days.

Legal Immigrants. All immigrants legally residing in the United States, including all legal permanent resident aliens, refugees, asylees, and

deportees. See also *Other Aliens, Legal Permanent Resident Aliens, and Refugees.*

Legal Permanent Resident Alien. An immigrant lawfully admitted for permanent resident status. See also *Legal Immigrants, Other Alien, Refugee.*

Married-Couple Household. Household with two or more individuals age 18 or older and at least one spouse.

Maximum Benefit. Based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment. Maximum benefit varies from the Continental U.S. in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Virgin Islands. See Appendix C.

Medical Deduction. Deduction available to households that contain elderly or disabled members, equal to all medical expenses incurred by the elderly or disabled person that exceed $35. See page 4. See also *Deductions.*

Minimum Benefit. $10 for one- or two-person households.

Multiple-Adult Household. Household with two or more individuals age 18 or older.

Net Income. Total monthly income of household in dollars, after applying deductions.

Net Income Limit. FSP monthly net income eligibility standard, determined by household size. See Appendix C.

Nonelderly Adults. Adults age 18 to 59.

Not Employed. Not working and not looking for work, and therefore not part of the labor force.

Other Alien. A nonimmigrant admitted for a specified period, a Mexican citizen with a "border" card, an undocumented alien, or an alien permanently residing in the United States under color of law. See also *Legal Immigrants, Legal Permanent Resident Alien, Refugee.*

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). This act disqualified many legal permanent resident aliens and able-bodied adults from the Food Stamp Program. In addition, the legislation changed cash welfare from an entitlement to temporary assistance designed to move parents to work. Since many cash welfare recipients also participate in the FSP, changes to the cash welfare program significantly affect FSP participants.

Poverty Guideline. The poverty guidelines used in fiscal year 2001 were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services and published in the 2000 *Federal Register.* Dividing these guidelines by 12 yields the monthly net income limits for the FSP. The Bureau of the Census establishes other poverty thresholds which are used primarily for statistical purposes. See Appendix C.

Preschool-Age Children. Children less than 5 years old.

Refugee. An alien accorded refugee status, an alien granted political asylum, or an alien granted a stay of deportation. See also *Legal Immigrants, Legal Permanent Resident Alien, Other Alien.*

Resource Limit. For most households the resource limit was $2,000 in fiscal year 2001. Households with at least one member age 60 or older were allowed up to $3,000 of resources. See also *Countable Resources.*

Rural. A household is considered to be located in a rural area if the county in which its local food stamp agency is located is not in a Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the Census Bureau.

School-Age Children. Children ages 5 to 17.

Shelter Deduction. See *Excess Shelter Deduction.*

Single-Adult with Children Household. Food stamp household with exactly one person age 18 or older and at least one person under age 18.

Standard Deduction. Deduction received by all households which varies by area to reflect price differences among areas. See Appendix C. See also *Deductions*.

Student. Participant age 18 or older enrolled at least half time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

Thrifty Food Plan (TFP). Market basket of goods based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. Used to determine maximum food stamp benefit amounts.

Total Deduction. Includes earned income, child support payment, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions to which the FSP household is entitled. In some cases this exceeds the amount deducted from gross income because net income cannot be less than zero. See also *Deductions*.

Unearned Income. Includes Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income, Social Security, Unemployment Income, Veterans' Benefits, Workers' Compensation, Other Government Benefits, Household Contributions, Household Deemed Income, Educational Loans, Child Support Enforcement Payments, and other unearned income.

Unemployed. Not working but looking for work, and therefore part of the labor force.

Urban. A household is considered to be located in an urban area if the county in which its local food stamp agency is located is in a Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the Census Bureau.

Work Registration. Many able-bodied food stamp household heads are required to register for work with their welfare office or state unemployment agency and must agree to accept any suitable job that is offered to them. Individuals who are exempt from FSP work registration rules include the following:

- All individuals under age 16 or over age 60, and some individuals age 16 and 17
- Individuals responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 6 or the care of an incapacitated person
- Individuals who are physically or mentally unfit for work
- Individuals complying with work requirements of other assistance programs
- Students enrolled at least half time in a school, training program, or institution of higher education
- Regular participants in a drug addiction or alcoholic treatment program
- Individuals working 30 hours a week or earning more than an amount equal to 30 hours times the minimum wage.

Workfare. A program in which food stamp participants perform work in a public service capacity in exchange for the food stamp benefits to which their household is entitled. The positions are in public or private not-for-profit organizations only. The hours of participation are limited to the number of hours needed to pay off the household's monthly benefit allotment at the higher of the applicable federal or state minimum wage.

APPENDIX A

DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table A-1. Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Food Stamp Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic		Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	17,297	100.0	1,214,281	100.0
Household Composition						
Children	3,992	53.6	13,409	77.5	967,134	79.6
School Age	3,069	41.2	11,075	64.0	772,767	63.6
Preschool Age	2,089	28.0	7,451	43.1	558,387	46.0
No Children	3,458	46.4	3,888	22.5	247,147	20.4
Elderly Persons	1,520	20.4	1,932	11.2	87,514	7.2
No Elderly Persons	5,930	79.6	15,365	88.8	1,126,767	92.8
Disabled Persons	2,063	27.7	4,070	23.5	209,136	17.2
No Disabled Persons	5,387	72.3	13,227	76.5	1,005,145	82.8
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults[a]	485	6.5	981	5.7	84,303	6.9
No Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults	6,966	93.5	16,316	94.3	1,129,978	93.1
Noncitizens	402	5.4	1,093	6.3	73,273	6.0
No Noncitizens	7,048	94.6	16,204	93.7	1,141,007	94.0
Locality						
Urban	5,131	68.9	12,021	69.5	852,041	70.2
Rural	1,903	25.5	4,454	25.7	294,011	24.2
Income Source						
Gross Income	6,748	90.6	16,019	92.6	1,063,081	87.5
No Gross Income	703	9.4	1,278	7.4	151,200	12.5
Net Income	5,798	77.8	14,126	81.7	841,708	69.3
No Net Income	1,653	22.2	3,171	18.3	372,573	30.7
Earned Income	2,009	27.0	6,603	38.2	404,573	33.3
No Earned Income	5,441	73.0	10,694	61.8	809,708	66.7
Unearned Income	5,794	77.8	13,024	75.3	856,053	70.5
No Unearned Income	1,657	22.2	4,273	24.7	358,228	29.5
TANF Income	1,723	23.1	5,521	31.9	400,896	33.0
No TANF Income	5,728	76.9	11,776	68.1	813,385	67.0
GA Income	415	5.6	585	3.4	49,441	4.1
No GA Income	7,035	94.4	16,712	96.6	1,164,839	95.9
SSI	2,370	31.8	4,265	24.7	217,551	17.9
No SSI	5,080	68.2	13,032	75.3	996,729	82.1
Social Security Income	1,894	25.4	3,054	17.7	139,381	11.5
No Social Security Income	5,556	74.6	14,243	82.3	1,074,900	88.5
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
No income	703	9.4	1,278	7.4	151,200	12.5
>0-50%	1,842	24.7	5,266	30.4	518,322	42.7
51-100	4,061	54.5	8,799	50.9	495,758	40.8
101+	845	11.3	1,954	11.3	49,001	4.0
Food Stamp Benefit						
Minimum Benefit	834	11.2	937	5.4	8,345	0.7
Maximum Benefit	1,656	22.2	3,178	18.4	373,432	30.8

[a] The FSPQC reports these individuals to be nonelderly (age 18-49), nondisabled childless adults (sometimes referred to as ABAWDs). Many of them are subject to work registration, unless they live in a waiver area or receive a state exemption. (Whereas past reports in this series have used a simulated definition to identify these individuals, this report uses the FSPQC variable ABWDSTi to identify them.)

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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Table A-2. Average Gross and Net Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Monthly Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	7,450	100.0	624	353	311	148	163	2.3	9.7
Household Composition									
Children	3,992	53.6	731	430	339	123	242	3.4	7.9
School Age	3,069	41.2	788	477	344	134	252	3.6	8.1
Preschool Age	2,089	28.0	711	409	342	111	267	3.6	7.7
No Children	3,458	46.4	501	265	278	176	71	1.1	11.7
Elderly Persons	1,520	20.4	630	367	279	273	58	1.3	13.1
No Elderly Persons	5,930	79.6	623	350	319	116	190	2.6	8.8
Disabled Persons	2,063	27.7	730	446	296	141	101	2.0	11.7
No Disabled Persons	5,387	72.3	584	318	317	150	187	2.5	8.9
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults[a]	52	0.7	712	428	356	129	257	3.5	7.7
No Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults	6,966	93.5	641	364	313	153	162	2.3	9.8
Noncitizens	402	5.4	727	406	363	189	182	2.7	10.2
No Noncitizens	7,048	94.6	619	350	308	145	162	2.3	9.6
Locality									
Urban	5,131	68.9	619	349	310	146	166	2.3	9.7
Rural	1,903	25.5	641	393	283	181	154	2.3	9.6
Income Source									
Gross Income	6,748	90.6	689	390	319	158	158	2.4	10.0
No Gross Income	703	9.4	0	0	230	52	215	1.8	6.6
Net Income	5,798	77.8	753	454	299	170	145	2.4	10.3
No Net Income	1,653	22.2	172	0	350	71	225	1.9	7.6
Earned Income	2,009	27.0	948	545	420	166	201	3.3	7.3
No Earned Income	5,441	73.0	505	282	270	141	149	2.0	10.5
Unearned Income	5,794	77.8	661	383	297	157	148	2.2	10.6
No Unearned Income	1,657	22.2	495	250	359	115	216	2.6	6.6
TANF Income	1,723	23.1	685	417	283	89	233	3.2	9.2
No TANF Income	5,728	76.9	606	334	319	166	142	2.1	9.8
GA Income	415	5.6	438	198	286	55	119	1.4	11.3
No GA Income	7,035	94.4	635	362	312	153	166	2.4	9.6
SSI	2,370	31.8	688	415	283	150	92	1.8	12.3
No SSI	5,080	68.2	595	324	323	147	196	2.6	8.5
Social Security Income	1,894	25.4	703	430	281	256	74	1.6	12.3
No Social Security Income	5,556	74.6	598	327	321	111	193	2.6	8.8
Food Stamp Benefit									
Minimum Benefit	834	11.2	735	555	180	270	10	1.1	12.8
Maximum Benefit	1,656	22.2	172	0	350	71	226	1.9	7.6

[a] The FSPQC reports these individuals to be nonelderly, nondisabled childless adults (sometimes referred to as ABAWDs). Many of them are subject to work registration, unless they live in a waiver area or receive a state exemption. (Whereas past reports in this series have used a simulated definition to identify these individuals, this report uses the FSPQC variable ABWDSTi to identify them.)

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-3. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Amount of Gross and Net Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
			Children		Elderly		Disabled	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	3,992	100.0	1,520	100.0	2,063	100.0
Gross Income								
$0	703	9.4	293	7.3	19	1.3	0	0.0
1-199	390	5.2	229	5.7	12	0.8	8	0.4
200-399	883	11.9	572	14.3	62	4.1	44	2.1
400-599	2,168	29.1	629	15.8	765	50.3	964	46.7
600-799	1,365	18.3	657	16.5	428	28.2	473	22.9
800-999	765	10.3	529	13.2	156	10.2	257	12.5
1,000+	1,176	15.8	1,082	27.1	78	5.1	317	15.4
Net Income								
$0	1,653	22.2	806	20.2	128	8.4	125	6.0
1-199	1,269	17.0	670	16.8	222	14.6	316	15.3
200-399	1,743	23.4	678	17.0	522	34.3	685	33.2
400-599	1,315	17.6	630	15.8	443	29.1	442	21.4
600-799	679	9.1	485	12.1	143	9.4	225	10.9
800-999	390	5.2	332	8.3	46	3.0	126	6.1
1,000+	403	5.4	392	9.8	17	1.1	145	7.0
Countable Resources								
$0	5,080	68.2	2,806	70.3	847	55.7	1,342	65.1
1-500	1,584	21.3	839	21.0	378	24.8	502	24.3
501-1,000	419	5.6	179	4.5	154	10.1	132	6.4
1,001-1,500	189	2.5	90	2.3	69	4.5	45	2.2
1,501-1,750	68	0.9	34	0.9	21	1.4	18	0.9
1,751-2,000	55	0.7	30	0.7	16	1.0	12	0.6
2,001-3,000	39	0.5	6	0.1	31	2.0	8	0.4
3,001+	12	0.2	6	0.1	5	0.3	3	0.1
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Gross Income	703	9.4	293	7.3	19	1.3	0	0.0
>0-25%	647	8.7	501	12.6	11	0.7	11	0.5
26-50	1,194	16.0	940	23.5	47	3.1	130	6.3
51-75	1,523	20.4	1,037	26.0	216	14.2	513	24.9
76-100	2,538	34.1	784	19.6	1,008	66.3	1,132	54.9
101-125	696	9.3	381	9.5	183	12.0	215	10.4
126-130	54	0.7	34	0.8	8	0.6	12	0.6
131-150	62	0.8	12	0.3	22	1.4	31	1.5
151+	33	0.4	11	0.3	6	0.4	19	0.9
Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Net Income	1,653	22.2	806	20.2	128	8.4	125	6.0
>0-25%	1,589	21.3	1,050	26.3	201	13.2	330	16.0
26-50	1,834	24.6	1,033	25.9	393	25.8	648	31.4
51-75	1,773	23.8	769	19.3	629	41.4	714	34.6
76-100	541	7.3	318	8.0	157	10.3	211	10.2
101-125	41	0.6	11	0.3	10	0.6	24	1.2
126-130	4	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
131-150	5	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
151+	10	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.0	5	0.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-4. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size and Amount of Gross and Net Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household Size											
			1		2		3		4		5		6+	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	3,223	100.0	1,459	100.0	1,186	100.0	842	100.0	433	100.0	308	100.0
Gross Income														
$0	703	9.4	411	12.7	130	8.9	85	7.2	47	5.6	16	3.8	12	4.1
1-199	390	5.2	177	5.5	108	7.4	58	4.9	30	3.5	11	2.6	6	2.0
200-399	883	11.9	370	11.5	230	15.8	156	13.2	80	9.5	30	6.8	17	5.6
400-599	2,168	29.1	1,486	46.1	309	21.2	200	16.9	103	12.2	44	10.1	26	8.6
600-799	1,365	18.3	629	19.5	279	19.1	228	19.2	150	17.8	54	12.5	26	8.5
800-999	765	10.3	119	3.7	254	17.4	182	15.4	116	13.8	60	13.9	34	10.9
1,000+	1,176	15.8	31	1.0	148	10.2	276	23.3	317	37.6	218	50.3	186	60.4
Net Income														
$0	1,653	22.2	868	26.9	363	24.9	227	19.2	120	14.2	47	10.8	29	9.3
1-199	1,269	17.0	615	19.1	285	19.5	202	17.0	105	12.5	35	8.2	27	8.8
200-399	1,743	23.4	1,010	31.4	288	19.8	228	19.3	131	15.5	56	13.0	28	9.1
400-599	1,315	17.6	608	18.9	256	17.5	201	16.9	147	17.4	69	16.0	34	11.0
600-799	679	9.1	94	2.9	191	13.1	172	14.5	127	15.0	60	13.9	35	11.5
800-999	390	5.2	20	0.6	63	4.3	119	10.1	101	12.0	55	12.7	31	10.1
1,000+	403	5.4	7	0.2	13	0.9	37	3.1	112	13.3	110	25.4	124	40.2
Countable Resources														
$0	5,080	68.2	2,187	67.9	1,022	70.0	819	69.1	570	67.7	283	65.4	198	64.3
1-500	1,584	21.3	658	20.4	298	20.4	264	22.3	189	22.5	102	23.5	73	23.8
501-1,000	419	5.6	208	6.4	76	5.2	53	4.5	41	4.9	23	5.3	18	5.7
1,001-1,500	189	2.5	82	2.6	34	2.4	28	2.4	20	2.4	14	3.1	11	3.5
1,501-1,750	68	0.9	29	0.9	10	0.7	9	0.8	9	1.0	8	1.8	3	0.9
1,751-2,000	55	0.7	22	0.7	10	0.7	6	0.5	10	1.2	3	0.6	4	1.4
2,001-3,000	39	0.5	28	0.9	8	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.1
3,001 +	12	0.2	6	0.2	1	0.0	4	0.3	0	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.3
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Gross Income	703	9.4	411	12.7	130	8.9	85	7.2	47	5.6	16	3.8	12	4.1
>0-25%	647	8.7	158	4.9	166	11.4	145	12.2	94	11.1	47	10.8	38	12.5
26-50	1,194	16.0	290	9.0	247	17.0	268	22.6	197	23.4	108	25.0	83	27.0
51-75	1,523	20.4	417	12.9	368	25.2	311	26.2	230	27.3	117	27.1	79	25.7
76-100	2,538	34.1	1,606	49.8	351	24.1	246	20.8	170	20.2	99	22.8	66	21.4
101-125	696	9.3	253	7.8	164	11.2	116	9.8	95	11.3	41	9.6	27	8.8
126-130	54	0.7	17	0.5	12	0.8	12	1.0	7	0.8	4	0.9	2	0.6
131-150	62	0.8	47	1.5	11	0.7	2	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
151+	33	0.4	24	0.7	9	0.6	1	0.1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Net Income	1,653	22.2	868	26.9	363	24.9	227	19.2	120	14.2	47	10.8	29	9.3
>0-25%	1,589	21.3	535	16.6	347	23.8	323	27.3	209	24.9	102	23.5	73	23.9
26-50	1,834	24.6	727	22.5	326	22.4	306	25.8	254	30.1	128	29.6	93	30.3
51-75	1,773	23.8	885	27.4	287	19.7	238	20.1	176	20.9	113	26.2	74	23.9
76-100	541	7.3	168	5.2	117	8.0	91	7.7	84	10.0	43	9.9	38	12.4
101-125	41	0.6	28	0.9	12	0.8	–	–	0	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.2
126-130	4	0.0	3	0.1	1	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
131-150	5	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
151+	10	0.1	7	0.2	3	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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Table A-5. Average Gross and Net Income, Average Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Average Countable Resources, and Average Monthly Benefit of Participating Households by Household Composition and Size

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Monthly Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Countable Resources (Dollars)		Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)
							Over All Households	Over Households With Countable Resources	
Total	7,450	100.0	624	353	62.4	34.1	148	465	163
Household Composition									
Children	3,992	53.6	731	430	57.1	32.5	123	416	242
School Age	3,069	41.2	788	477	59.3	34.9	134	430	252
Preschool Age	2,089	28.0	711	409	53.0	29.3	111	407	267
No Children	3,458	46.4	501	265	68.6	36.0	176	514	71
Elderly Persons	1,520	20.4	630	367	82.8	47.5	273	617	58
No Elderly Persons	5,930	79.6	623	350	57.2	30.7	116	405	190
Disabled Persons	2,063	27.7	730	446	80.4	46.7	141	405	101
No Disabled Persons	5,387	72.3	584	318	55.6	29.3	150	491	187
Household Size									
1	3,223	43.3	463	235	66.5	33.6	162	505	68
2	1,459	19.6	570	307	60.7	32.6	132	442	150
3	1,186	15.9	681	382	57.7	32.3	127	411	228
4	842	11.3	844	514	59.3	36.2	139	430	281
5	433	5.8	1,010	656	60.6	39.4	151	439	321
6	182	2.4	1,109	754	58.1	39.5	169	462	397
7	77	1.0	1,258	897	58.4	41.7	179	519	421
8+	49	0.7	1,479	1084	56.4	41.1	182	539	553

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-6. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Type of Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Households With:					
	Total[a]	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	3,992	100.0	1,520	100.0	2,063	100.0
Earned Income	2,009	27.0	1,714	42.9	48	3.1	203	9.8
Wages and Salaries	1,845	24.8	1,600	40.1	34	2.2	177	8.6
Self-Employment	158	2.1	114	2.9	11	0.7	20	1.0
Other Earned Income	37	0.5	27	0.7	2	0.2	7	0.3
Unearned Income	5,794	77.8	2,899	72.6	1,491	98.1	2,063	100.0
TANF	1,723	23.1	1,683	42.2	44	2.9	333	16.1
General Assistance	415	5.6	56	1.4	75	4.9	87	4.2
Supplemental Security Income	2,370	31.8	634	15.9	934	61.4	1,668	80.9
Social Security	1,894	25.4	394	9.9	1,049	69.0	859	41.6
Unemployment Income	143	1.9	118	3.0	3	0.2	6	0.3
Veterans' Benefits	96	1.3	15	0.4	57	3.7	30	1.4
Workers' Compensation	27	0.4	18	0.4	3	0.2	5	0.3
Other Government Benefits	47	0.6	18	0.5	20	1.3	14	0.7
Household Contributions	252	3.4	196	4.9	16	1.0	27	1.3
Household Deemed Income	4	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educational Loans	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments	580	7.8	571	14.3	7	0.4	107	5.2
Other Unearned Income	439	5.9	214	5.4	153	10.1	102	4.9
TANF or GA Income	2,128	28.6	1,730	43.3	117	7.7	414	20.1
TANF and Earnings	417	5.6	410	10.3	2	0.1	29	1.4
TANF and SSI	328	4.4	320	8.0	23	1.5	317	15.4
TANF or SSI or GA	4,068	54.6	2,028	50.8	988	65.0	1,692	82.0
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	589	7.9	498	12.5	24	1.6	176	8.5
TANF and Child Support	112	1.5	110	2.8	1	0.1	32	1.6
SSI and Social Security	915	12.3	161	4.0	536	35.3	484	23.5
SSI or Social Security	3,349	45.0	867	21.7	1,447	95.2	2,043	99.0
SSI and Earnings	186	2.5	109	2.7	21	1.4	174	8.5
GA and Earnings	22	0.3	9	0.2	1	0.1	7	0.3
Earnings and Child Support	266	3.6	262	6.6	1	0.1	22	1.1
No Income	703	9.4	293	7.3	19	1.3	0	0.0

[a] The sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households can receive income from more than one source.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-7. Average Income, Total Deduction, Food Stamp Benefit, and Household Size of Participating Households by Type of Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Average Monthly Values					
	Total[a]	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Income[b] Source (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)
Total	7,450	100.0	624	353	-	311	163	2.3
Earned Income	2,009	27.0	948	545	753	420	201	3.3
Wages and Salaries	1,845	24.8	972	563	778	425	200	3.3
Self-Employment	158	2.1	718	360	380	396	236	3.1
Other Earned Income	37	0.5	854	537	444	332	157	2.7
Unearned Income	5,794	77.8	661	383	542	297	148	2.2
TANF	1,723	23.1	685	417	375	283	233	3.2
General Assistance	415	5.6	438	198	231	286	119	1.4
Supplemental Security Income	2,370	31.8	688	415	422	283	92	1.8
Social Security	1,894	25.4	703	430	528	281	74	1.6
Unemployment Income	143	1.9	844	555	558	303	210	3.4
Veterans' Benefits	96	1.3	698	427	290	285	68	1.5
Workers' Compensation	27	0.4	872	591	638	289	156	2.9
Other Government Benefits	47	0.6	692	446	324	278	106	2.0
Household Contributions	252	3.4	580	321	194	302	232	2.9
Household Deemed Income	4	0.1	593	275	463	337	153	2.0
Educational Loans	2	0.0	697	393	189	340	137	2.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments	580	7.8	824	508	249	336	239	3.6
Other Unearned Income	439	5.9	752	448	139	322	137	2.3
TANF or GA Income	2,128	28.6	635	372	349	283	211	2.9
TANF and Earnings	417	5.6	1,017	664	956	358	198	3.6
TANF and SSI	328	4.4	983	721	823	264	172	3.5
TANF or SSI or GA	4,068	54.6	636	368	429	285	148	2.2
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	589	7.9	1,026	673	969	358	177	3.4
TANF and Child Support	112	1.5	818	534	473	292	245	3.7
SSI and Social Security	915	12.3	675	421	622	260	66	1.5
SSI or Social Security	3,349	45.0	700	422	597	288	88	1.8
SSI and Earnings	186	2.5	1,129	783	946	351	133	3.2
GA and Earnings	22	0.3	928	565	729	376	137	2.5
Earnings and Child Support	266	3.6	1,086	676	986	416	205	3.8
No Income	703	9.4	0	0	0	230	215	1.8

[a] The sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households can receive income from more than one source.

[b] Average value of specified source over households with income from source.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-8. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Earned and Unearned Income Amounts

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
			Children		Elderly		Disabled	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	3,992	100.0	1,520	100.0	2,063	100.0
Earned Income								
$0	5,441	73.0	2,279	57.1	1,473	96.9	1,860	90.2
1-199	266	3.6	155	3.9	20	1.3	69	3.4
200-399	264	3.5	199	5.0	11	0.7	37	1.8
400-599	287	3.9	236	5.9	7	0.5	28	1.4
600-799	313	4.2	277	6.9	2	0.2	23	1.1
800-999	294	3.9	273	6.8	3	0.2	18	0.9
1,000+	584	7.8	574	14.4	4	0.3	28	1.4
Unearned Income								
$0	1,657	22.2	1,094	27.4	29	1.9	0	0.0
1-199	610	8.2	466	11.7	12	0.8	13	0.6
200-399	1,041	14.0	755	18.9	63	4.2	54	2.6
400-599	2,194	29.5	646	16.2	778	51.2	1,048	50.8
600-799	1,143	15.3	492	12.3	422	27.8	473	22.9
800-999	459	6.2	256	6.4	150	9.8	248	12.0
1,000+	347	4.7	283	7.1	66	4.3	228	11.1
TANF Income								
$0	5,728	76.9	2,309	57.8	1,476	97.1	1,730	83.9
1-199	368	4.9	356	8.9	18	1.2	111	5.4
200-399	695	9.3	675	16.9	20	1.3	147	7.1
400-599	398	5.3	393	9.9	5	0.3	62	3.0
600-799	195	2.6	194	4.9	1	0.1	9	0.4
800-999	42	0.6	40	1.0	1	0.0	4	0.2
1,000+	24	0.3	24	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
GA Income								
$0	7,035	94.4	3,936	98.6	1,445	95.1	1,976	95.8
1-199	168	2.3	15	0.4	45	3.0	62	3.0
200-399	205	2.8	20	0.5	24	1.6	19	0.9
400-599	31	0.4	16	0.4	5	0.3	5	0.3
600-799	5	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
800-999	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1,000+	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TANF or GA Income								
$0	5,323	71.4	2,262	56.7	1,403	92.3	1,649	79.9
1-199	529	7.1	365	9.1	62	4.1	167	8.1
200-399	894	12.0	690	17.3	42	2.8	164	7.9
400-599	431	5.8	410	10.3	10	0.7	68	3.3
600-799	201	2.7	198	5.0	2	0.1	9	0.5
800-999	46	0.6	41	1.0	1	0.0	4	0.2
1,000+	26	0.3	25	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.1
SSI								
$0	5,080	68.2	3,358	84.1	586	38.6	395	19.1
1-199	565	7.6	76	1.9	336	22.1	288	14.0
200-399	338	4.5	59	1.5	183	12.1	190	9.2
400-599	1,197	16.1	403	10.1	308	20.3	989	48.0
600-799	159	2.1	28	0.7	76	5.0	105	5.1
800-999	52	0.7	19	0.5	23	1.5	37	1.8
1,000+	59	0.8	50	1.2	6	0.4	59	2.9
Maximum for 1 Person[a]	105	1.4	32	0.8	27	1.8	85	4.1
Maximum for 2 Persons[b]	25	0.3	2	0.1	16	1.0	13	0.6

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Table A-8. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Earned and Unearned Income Amounts — Continued

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
			Children		Elderly		Disabled	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Social Security								
$0	5,556	74.6	3,598	90.1	471	31.0	1,204	58.4
1-199	119	1.6	52	1.3	48	3.1	48	2.3
200-399	402	5.4	99	2.5	226	14.9	168	8.2
400-599	743	10.0	103	2.6	440	28.9	336	16.3
600-799	447	6.0	67	1.7	249	16.4	211	10.2
800-999	125	1.7	34	0.8	64	4.2	62	3.0
1,000+	59	0.8	39	1.0	22	1.5	34	1.6
Other Unearned Income								
$0	5,950	79.9	2,913	73.0	1,274	83.8	1,785	86.5
1-199	790	10.6	499	12.5	186	12.2	176	8.5
200-399	353	4.7	286	7.2	34	2.2	57	2.7
400-599	179	2.4	142	3.6	17	1.1	24	1.2
600-799	93	1.2	73	1.8	6	0.4	12	0.6
800-999	46	0.6	41	1.0	3	0.2	7	0.3
1,000+	39	0.5	37	0.9	1	0.1	3	0.1

[a] The fiscal year 2001 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person is $531. The number shown is the number of households where one person receives an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than one person.)

[b] The fiscal year 2001 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two persons is $796. The number shown is the number of households where two persons receive an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than two persons.)

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-9. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Deduction and Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Type of Deduction											
			Earned Income		Dependent Care			Excess Shelter			Medical		Child Support	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Percent With Maximum[a]	Number (000)	Percent	Percent With Maximum[a]	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	2,007	26.9	322	4.3	4.4	4,480	60.1	16.3	307	4.1	85	1.1
Household Composition														
Children	3,992	100.0	1,713	42.9	316	7.9	4.4	2,420	60.6	24.7	38	1.0	56	1.4
School Age	3,069	100.0	1,322	43.1	223	7.3	1.9	1,852	60.3	24.6	34	1.1	45	1.5
Preschool Age	2,089	100.0	963	46.1	231	11.1	4.8	1,241	59.4	26.0	10	0.5	32	1.5
No Children	3,458	100.0	294	8.5	6	0.2	2.0	2,060	59.6	6.4	269	7.8	29	0.8
Elderly Persons	1,520	100.0	47	3.1	4	0.2	3.1	887	58.4	0.1	191	12.6	4	0.3
No Elderly Persons	5,930	100.0	1,960	33.1	318	5.4	4.4	3,593	60.6	20.3	116	2.0	81	1.4
Disabled Persons	2,063	100.0	203	9.8	15	0.7	4.8	1,311	63.6	0.1	135	6.6	22	1.1
No Disabled Persons	5,387	100.0	1,805	33.5	307	5.7	4.4	3,169	58.8	23.0	172	3.2	63	1.2
Income Source														
Gross Income	6,748	100.0	2,007	29.7	318	4.7	4.3	4,203	62.3	14.4	307	4.5	82	1.2
No Gross Income	703	100.0	–	–	4	0.6	8.1	277	39.5	44.5	0	0.0	3	0.4
Net Income	5,798	100.0	1,763	30.4	281	4.8	3.9	3,361	58.0	10.0	285	4.9	67	1.2
No Net Income	1,653	100.0	244	14.8	41	2.5	7.4	1,119	67.7	35.1	22	1.3	18	1.1
Earned Income	2,009	100.0	2,007	99.9	282	14.0	4.4	1,153	57.4	25.2	18	0.9	48	2.4
No Earned Income	5,441	100.0	–	–	40	0.7	4.1	3,327	61.1	13.2	289	5.3	37	0.7
Unearned Income	5,794	100.0	1,054	18.2	174	3.0	4.5	3,599	62.1	12.0	307	5.3	55	0.9
No Unearned Income	1,657	100.0	954	57.6	148	8.9	4.3	881	53.2	33.9	0	0.0	30	1.8
TANF Income	1,723	100.0	416	24.2	56	3.3	5.0	1,030	59.8	20.4	12	0.7	11	0.6
No TANF Income	5,728	100.0	1,591	27.8	266	4.6	4.2	3,450	60.2	15.1	295	5.2	74	1.3
GA Income	415	100.0	22	5.3	1	0.3	18.3	275	66.2	21.5	3	0.8	1	0.1
No GA Income	7,035	100.0	1,985	28.2	321	4.6	4.3	4,205	59.8	15.9	304	4.3	84	1.2
SSI	2,370	100.0	186	7.8	16	0.7	4.5	1,467	61.9	0.1	79	3.3	14	0.6
No SSI	5,080	100.0	1,822	35.9	306	6.0	4.4	3,013	59.3	24.2	228	4.5	71	1.4
Social Security Income	1,894	100.0	128	6.8	11	0.6	1.0	1,118	59.0	1.8	274	14.5	18	1.0
No Social Security Income	5,556	100.0	1,879	33.8	311	5.6	4.5	3,362	60.5	21.1	33	0.6	66	1.2
Food Stamp Benefit														
Minimum Benefit	834	100.0	105	12.6	4	0.5	16.2	207	24.8	0.9	86	10.4	5	0.6
Maximum Benefit	1,656	100.0	245	14.8	42	2.5	7.8	1,122	67.8	35.0	22	1.3	18	1.1

[a] Percent of households with deduction that receive the maximum.

– No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-10. Average Values of Deductions of Participating Households by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households (000)	Average Amount of Deduction (Dollars)									
		Earned Income		Dependent Care		Excess Shelter		Medical		Child Support	
		All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction
Total	7,450	41	150	5	119	123	205	5	123	2	166
Household Composition											
Children	3,992	70	163	9	117	122	200	1	98	3	178
School Age	3,069	74	171	9	122	123	204	1	103	3	177
Preschool Age	2,089	76	166	13	119	115	193	0	98	3	190
No Children	3,458	6	74	0	259	126	211	10	126	1	142
Elderly Persons	1,520	2	76	1	265	126	217	15	118	0	118
No Elderly Persons	5,930	50	152	6	118	123	202	3	131	2	168
Disabled Persons	2,063	10	97	1	160	140	221	9	131	2	147
No Disabled Persons	5,387	52	156	7	117	117	199	4	117	2	173
Income Source											
Gross Income	6,748	45	150	6	120	126	203	6	123	2	169
No Gross Income	703	0	0	1	88	94	238	0	15	0	93
Net Income	5,798	50	164	6	116	102	177	5	103	2	151
No Net Income	1,653	7	49	4	141	197	292	5	390	2	223
Earned Income	2,009	150	150	17	122	112	196	2	184	4	182
No Earned Income	5,441	0	0	1	99	128	209	6	119	1	146
Unearned Income	5,794	24	131	4	118	127	204	7	123	2	159
No Unearned Income	1,657	99	172	11	121	112	211	0	67	3	179
TANF Income	1,723	31	127	3	101	113	188	1	77	1	129
No TANF Income	5,728	43	157	6	123	127	210	6	125	2	171
GA Income	415	6	105	0	168	141	213	2	253	0	138
No GA Income	7,035	43	151	5	119	122	205	5	122	2	166
SSI	2,370	8	98	1	156	135	219	4	120	1	131
No SSI	5,080	56	156	7	117	118	199	6	124	2	173
Social Security Income	1,894	7	97	1	182	120	204	17	121	2	160
No Social Security Income	5,556	52	154	7	117	125	206	1	140	2	168
Food Stamp Benefit											
Minimum Benefit	834	16	125	0	87	21	86	8	76	0	77
Maximum Benefit	1,656	7	49	4	141	197	291	5	388	2	223

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-11. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:							
			Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	3,992	100.0	1,520	100.0	2,063	100.0	2,009	100.0
Total Deduction										
$118-133	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	–	–
134	1,962	26.3	797	20.0	526	34.6	600	29.1	0	0.0
135-150	209	2.8	82	2.1	59	3.9	79	3.8	46	2.3
151-200	637	8.5	305	7.6	165	10.8	207	10.0	128	6.4
201-250	648	8.7	326	8.2	137	9.0	204	9.9	161	8.0
251-300	650	8.7	342	8.6	127	8.4	186	9.0	212	10.6
301-350	622	8.4	369	9.2	109	7.2	165	8.0	243	12.1
351-400	526	7.1	316	7.9	82	5.4	151	7.3	214	10.7
401-450	682	9.2	450	11.3	75	5.0	124	6.0	205	10.2
451-500	528	7.1	361	9.1	61	4.0	85	4.1	199	9.9
501+	985	13.2	643	16.1	178	11.7	263	12.7	601	29.9
Earned Income Deduction										
None	5,443	73.1	2,279	57.1	1,473	96.9	1,860	90.2	1	0.1
$1-50	338	4.5	206	5.2	24	1.6	77	3.7	338	16.8
51-100	348	4.7	271	6.8	11	0.7	46	2.3	348	17.3
101-150	376	5.0	327	8.2	4	0.3	29	1.4	376	18.7
151-200	371	5.0	343	8.6	4	0.3	23	1.1	371	18.5
201-250	276	3.7	270	6.8	3	0.2	16	0.8	276	13.8
251-300	165	2.2	163	4.1	1	0.1	8	0.4	165	8.2
301+	133	1.8	132	3.3	0	0.0	4	0.2	133	6.6
Dependent Care Deduction										
None	7,128	95.7	3,676	92.1	1,517	99.8	2,048	99.3	1,727	86.0
$1-50	106	1.4	104	2.6	1	0.1	5	0.2	85	4.2
51-100	69	0.9	69	1.7	0	0.0	3	0.2	62	3.1
101-150	47	0.6	47	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	46	2.3
151-200	53	0.7	53	1.3	0	0.0	2	0.1	49	2.4
201+	46	0.6	43	1.1	2	0.1	4	0.2	41	2.0
Medical Deduction										
None	7,143	95.9	3,954	99.0	1,329	87.4	1,928	93.4	1,991	99.1
$1-25	98	1.3	15	0.4	55	3.6	50	2.4	5	0.2
26-50	39	0.5	6	0.2	25	1.6	17	0.8	3	0.1
51-75	32	0.4	3	0.1	23	1.5	12	0.6	1	0.1
76-100	26	0.3	4	0.1	17	1.1	10	0.5	1	0.1
101-150	34	0.4	3	0.1	24	1.6	11	0.5	2	0.1
151-200	21	0.3	2	0.0	15	1.0	8	0.4	2	0.1
201-300	25	0.3	3	0.1	19	1.2	8	0.4	1	0.1
301+	32	0.4	3	0.1	15	1.0	19	0.9	4	0.2
Child Support Deduction										
None	7,366	98.9	3,936	98.6	1,516	99.7	2,041	98.9	1,961	97.6
$1-50	21	0.3	12	0.3	2	0.1	7	0.3	8	0.4
51-100	16	0.2	11	0.3	0	0.0	5	0.2	10	0.5
101-150	10	0.1	6	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.3
151-200	13	0.2	9	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.2	7	0.4
201-250	8	0.1	7	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	6	0.3
251-300	4	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.1
301+	12	0.2	8	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1	8	0.4
Excess Shelter Deduction										
None	2,970	39.9	1,572	39.4	633	41.6	752	36.4	856	42.6
$1-50	614	8.2	321	8.0	146	9.6	189	9.1	149	7.4
51-100	643	8.6	338	8.5	134	8.8	190	9.2	162	8.1
101-150	592	7.9	319	8.0	118	7.8	174	8.4	154	7.7
151-200	536	7.2	271	6.8	104	6.8	164	7.9	135	6.7
201-250	442	5.9	229	5.7	81	5.4	143	6.9	114	5.7
251-274	172	2.3	91	2.3	35	2.3	60	2.9	45	2.2
275	9	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-11. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction — Continued

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:							
			Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Excess Shelter Deduction										
276-300	568	7.6	406	10.2	38	2.5	51	2.5	203	10.1
301+	904	12.1	440	11.0	229	15.1	338	16.4	188	9.3
None	2,970	39.9	1,572	39.4	633	41.6	752	36.4	856	42.6
Less Than Cap	3,267	43.9	1,705	42.7	672	44.2	1,003	48.6	835	41.6
Equal to Cap	730	9.8	598	15.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	291	14.5
Benefit < Max	337	4.5	322	8.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	196	9.8
Benefit = Max	393	5.3	277	6.9	0	0.0	–	–	95	4.7
Greater Than Cap	483	6.5	117	2.9	214	14.1	307	14.9	28	1.4

– No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-12. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Food Stamp Benefit Amount, Food Stamp Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum Benefit, and Certification Period

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
			Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		TANF Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	3,992	100.0	1,520	100.0	2,063	100.0	2,009	100.0	1,723	100.0
Food Stamp Benefit												
$10 or less	842	11.3	78	1.9	471	31.0	357	17.3	109	5.4	50	2.9
11 - 25	425	5.7	40	1.0	204	13.4	228	11.1	37	1.8	17	1.0
26 - 50	516	6.9	99	2.5	222	14.6	262	12.7	84	4.2	40	2.3
51 - 75	509	6.8	156	3.9	167	11.0	232	11.2	120	6.0	69	4.0
76 - 100	472	6.3	183	4.6	136	9.0	202	9.8	132	6.5	81	4.7
101 - 150	1,628	21.9	520	13.0	234	15.4	338	16.4	354	17.6	244	14.1
151 - 200	566	7.6	507	12.7	31	2.0	140	6.8	272	13.5	233	13.5
201 - 300	1,266	17.0	1,188	29.7	42	2.8	173	8.4	471	23.5	516	30.0
301 or more	1,228	16.5	1,221	30.6	12	0.8	130	6.3	432	21.5	475	27.5
Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum												
Minimum	834	11.2	71	1.8	470	30.9	354	17.1	105	5.2	45	2.6
< 25%[a]	881	11.8	325	8.1	324	21.3	416	20.2	232	11.6	118	6.8
25 - 50	1,374	18.4	808	20.3	299	19.7	550	26.7	558	27.8	316	18.3
51 - 75	1,452	19.5	1,026	25.7	199	13.1	426	20.6	535	26.6	487	28.3
76 - 99	1,254	16.8	953	23.9	99	6.5	193	9.3	332	16.5	532	30.9
Maximum	1,656	22.2	809	20.3	128	8.4	125	6.1	246	12.2	225	13.1
Months in Certification Period												
Average[b]	10	–	8	–	13	–	12	–	7	–	9	–
1	32	0.4	19	0.5	1	0.0	2	0.1	9	0.5	3	0.2
2	69	0.9	46	1.2	1	0.1	7	0.3	25	1.2	14	0.8
3	1,186	15.9	894	22.4	32	2.1	113	5.5	631	31.4	174	10.1
4	321	4.3	225	5.6	10	0.7	32	1.6	144	7.2	48	2.8
5	137	1.8	95	2.4	11	0.7	29	1.4	43	2.2	42	2.4
6	1,056	14.2	792	19.8	79	5.2	261	12.6	310	15.4	388	22.5
7	162	2.2	122	3.0	8	0.5	33	1.6	52	2.6	61	3.5
8	55	0.7	36	0.9	3	0.2	12	0.6	16	0.8	18	1.0
9	36	0.5	22	0.5	4	0.3	11	0.5	10	0.5	11	0.7
10	40	0.5	22	0.6	8	0.6	13	0.6	10	0.5	12	0.7
11	120	1.6	45	1.1	42	2.7	43	2.1	17	0.9	27	1.6
12	3,591	48.2	1,551	38.9	1,045	68.7	1,199	58.1	682	34.0	853	49.5
13+	618	8.3	117	2.9	264	17.4	299	14.5	58	2.9	66	3.8
Unknown	26	0.3	6	0.2	11	0.7	10	0.5	2	0.1	4	0.3

[a] Does not include households with the minimum benefit.

[b] Average number of months in certification period. Percent not applicable in this row.

– Not Applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-13. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Most Recent Action and Expedited Service

Most Recent Action and Expedited Service	Total Households		Entrants		Other Households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	446	100.0	7,004	100.0
Initial Certification	1,782	23.9	446	100.0	1,336	19.1
Expedited Service	305	4.1	147	33.0	158	2.3
No Expedited Service	1,477	19.8	299	67.0	1,178	16.8
Recertification	4,127	55.4	–	–	4,127	58.9
Expedited Service	87	1.2	–	–	87	1.2
No Expedited Service	4,040	54.2	–	–	4,040	57.7

– By definition these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in these categories.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-14. Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by Household Composition

Household Composition[a]	Food Stamp Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic		Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total[b]	7,450	100.0	17,297	100.0	1,214,281	100.0
Children	3,992	53.6	13,409	77.5	967,134	79.6
Single-Adult Household	2,690	36.1	8,494	49.1	642,493	52.9
Male Adult	159	2.1	496	2.9	35,214	2.9
Female Adult	2,531	34.0	7,997	46.2	607,267	50.0
Multiple-Adult Household	897	12.0	4,084	23.6	255,324	21.0
Married Couple Household	572	7.7	2,658	15.4	162,621	13.4
Other Multiple-Adult Household	325	4.4	1,426	8.2	92,703	7.6
Children Only	405	5.4	831	4.8	69,275	5.7
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	0.0
Elderly	1,520	20.4	1,932	11.2	87,514	7.2
Living Alone	1,220	16.4	1,220	7.1	54,322	4.5
Not Living Alone	300	4.0	712	4.1	33,192	2.7
Disabled	2,063	27.7	4,070	23.5	209,136	17.2
Living Alone	1,190	16.0	1,190	6.9	57,689	4.8
Not Living Alone	873	11.7	2,881	16.7	151,447	12.5
Other Households[c]	898	12.1	979	5.7	111,251	9.2
Single-Person Household	827	11.1	827	4.8	97,234	8.0
Multi-Person Household	72	1.0	153	0.9	14,016	1.2

[a] Household composition categories are based on characteristics of participating individuals only, and do not factor in characteristics of nonparticipants who may live in the same household with the participants. For example, single-adult households have exactly one participating adult and at least one participating child, but may have one or more nonparticipating adult or an adult participating in a separate case not included in the FSPQC sample.

[b] The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

[c] Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-15. Average Gross and Net Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition

Household Composition[a]	Total Households		Average Monthly Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	7,450	100.0	624	353	311	148	163	2.3	9.7
Children	3,992	53.6	731	430	339	123	242	3.4	7.9
Single-Adult Household	2,690	36.1	671	380	328	106	239	3.2	7.8
Male Adult	159	2.1	734	428	340	140	222	3.1	8.3
Female Adult	2,531	34.0	667	377	327	104	240	3.2	7.8
Multiple-Adult Household	897	12.0	1025	664	388	204	284	4.6	7.6
Married Couple Household	572	7.7	1074	695	405	244	284	4.6	7.4
Other Multiple-Adult Household	325	4.4	939	608	358	133	285	4.4	8.0
Children Only	405	5.4	484	240	305	58	171	2.1	9.3
Unknown	0	0.0	530	330	224	0	312	3.3	8.7
Elderly	1,520	20.4	630	367	279	273	58	1.3	13.1
Living Alone	1,220	16.4	577	318	276	273	45	1.0	13.5
Not Living Alone	300	4.0	844	566	292	273	111	2.4	11.2
Disabled	2,063	27.7	730	446	296	141	101	2.0	11.7
Living Alone	1,190	16.0	586	304	295	140	48	1.0	13.5
Not Living Alone	873	11.7	927	640	296	143	173	3.3	9.3
Other Households[b]	898	12.1	192	62	249	59	124	1.1	7.2
Single-Person Household	827	11.1	170	50	239	49	118	1.0	7.2
Multi-Person Household	72	1.0	443	195	363	182	196	2.1	7.1

[a] Household composition categories are based on characteristics of participating individuals only, and do not factor in characteristics of nonparticipants who may live in the same household with the participants. For example, single-adult households have exactly one participating adult and at least one participating child, but may have one or more nonparticipating adult or an adult participating in a separate case not included in the FSPQC sample.

[b] Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-16. Distribution of Participating Households by Income Type and Household Composition

Household Composition[a]	Total Households		Income Type											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Zero Gross Income		TANF Income		GA Income		SSI		Social Security Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[b]	7,450	100.0	2,009	100.0	703	100.0	1,723	100.0	415	100.0	2,370	100.0	1,894	100.0
Children	3,992	53.6	1,714	85.3	293	41.7	1,683	97.7	56	13.4	634	26.7	394	20.8
Single-Adult Household	2,690	36.1	1,048	52.2	204	29.0	1,188	69.0	35	8.5	418	17.7	253	13.3
Male Adult	159	2.1	58	2.9	15	2.1	66	3.8	2	0.6	27	1.1	24	1.3
Female Adult	2,531	34.0	990	49.3	189	26.9	1,122	65.1	33	7.9	391	16.5	229	12.1
Multiple-Adult Household	897	12.0	524	26.1	42	6.0	266	15.4	17	4.1	203	8.6	130	6.8
Married Couple Household	572	7.7	360	17.9	26	3.8	135	7.8	9	2.1	113	4.8	77	4.1
Other Multiple-Adult Household	325	4.4	165	8.2	15	2.2	131	7.6	8	2.0	90	3.8	53	2.8
Children Only	405	5.4	141	7.0	47	6.7	229	13.3	4	0.9	12	0.5	12	0.6
Unknown	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elderly	1,520	20.4	48	2.4	19	2.7	44	2.5	75	18.1	934	39.4	1,049	55.4
Living Alone	1,220	16.4	27	1.3	15	2.2	1	0.1	55	13.1	746	31.5	853	45.0
Not Living Alone	300	4.0	21	1.0	4	0.6	43	2.5	20	4.9	188	7.9	196	10.4
Disabled	2,063	27.7	203	10.1	–	–	333	19.3	87	21.0	1,668	70.4	859	45.3
Living Alone	1,190	16.0	68	3.4	–	–	2	0.1	53	12.8	916	38.6	546	28.8
Not Living Alone	873	11.7	135	6.7	–	–	331	19.2	34	8.2	753	31.8	313	16.5
Other Households[c]	898	12.1	180	8.9	391	55.6	30	1.7	234	56.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Single-Person	827	11.1	144	7.2	370	52.7	24	1.4	228	55.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multi-Person	72	1.0	36	1.8	21	2.9	6	0.3	5	1.3	–	–	–	–

[a] Household composition categories are based on characteristics of participating individuals only, and do not factor in characteristics of nonparticipants who may live in the same household with the participants. For example, single-adult households have exactly one participating adult and at least one participating child, but may have one or more nonparticipating adult or an adult participating in a separate case not included in the FSPQC sample.

[b] The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

[c] Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

– No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-17. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household With:									
			Children		School Age Children		Preschool Age Children		Elderly		Disabled	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	3,992	100.0	3,069	100.0	2,089	100.0	1,520	100.0	2,063	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	3,992	53.6	3,992	100.0	3,069	100.0	2,089	100.0	94	6.2	692	33.5
School Age	3,069	41.2	3,069	76.9	3,069	100.0	1,166	55.8	89	5.8	609	29.5
Preschool Age	2,089	28.0	2,089	52.3	1,166	38.0	2,089	100.0	11	0.7	242	11.7
Elderly Persons	1,520	20.4	94	2.3	89	2.9	11	0.5	1,520	100.0	267	12.9
Disabled Persons	2,063	27.7	692	17.3	609	19.8	242	11.6	267	17.5	2,063	100.0
Income Source and Countable Resources												
Gross Income	6,748	90.6	3,699	92.7	2,881	93.9	1,914	91.6	1,501	98.7	2,063	100.0
No Gross Income	703	9.4	293	7.3	189	6.1	175	8.4	19	1.3	–	–
Net Income	5,798	77.8	3,186	79.8	2,539	82.7	1,625	77.8	1,392	91.6	1,938	94.0
No Net Income	1,653	22.2	806	20.2	531	17.3	464	22.2	128	8.4	125	6.0
Earned Income	2,009	27.0	1,714	42.9	1,323	43.1	963	46.1	48	3.1	203	9.8
Unearned Income	5,794	77.8	2,899	72.6	2,305	75.1	1,436	68.7	1,491	98.1	2,063	100.0
TANF Income	1,723	23.1	1,683	42.2	1,287	41.9	879	42.1	44	2.9	333	16.1
GA Income	415	5.6	56	1.4	48	1.6	21	1.0	75	4.9	87	4.2
SSI	2,370	31.8	634	15.9	561	18.3	223	10.7	934	61.4	1,668	80.9
Social Security Income	1,894	25.4	394	9.9	356	11.6	114	5.4	1,049	69.0	859	41.6
Countable Resources	2,366	31.8	1,184	29.7	953	31.0	570	27.3	673	44.2	719	34.9
Deductions												
Total Deduction	7,450	100.0	3,992	100.0	3,069	100.0	2,089	100.0	1,520	100.0	2,063	100.0
Earned Income Deduction	2,007	26.9	1,713	42.9	1,322	43.1	963	46.1	47	3.1	203	9.8
Dependent Care Deduction	322	4.3	316	7.9	223	7.3	231	11.1	4	0.2	15	0.7
Excess Shelter Deduction	4,480	60.1	2,420	60.6	1,852	60.3	1,241	59.4	887	58.4	1,311	63.6
Medical Deduction	307	4.1	38	1.0	34	1.1	10	0.5	191	12.6	135	6.6
Child Support Deduction	85	1.1	56	1.4	45	1.5	32	1.5	4	0.3	22	1.1
Food Stamp Benefit												
$10 or Less	842	11.3	78	1.9	60	2.0	20	1.0	471	31.0	357	17.3
11-100	1,921	25.8	478	12.0	366	11.9	181	8.7	730	48.0	925	44.8
101-200	2,194	29.4	1,027	25.7	751	24.5	479	23.0	265	17.4	478	23.2
201-300	1,266	17.0	1,188	29.7	848	27.6	629	30.1	42	2.8	173	8.4
301 or More	1,228	16.5	1,221	30.6	1,044	34.0	780	37.3	12	0.8	130	6.3
Minimum Benefit	834	11.2	71	1.8	54	1.8	17	0.8	470	30.9	354	17.1
Maximum Benefit	1,656	22.2	809	20.3	533	17.4	465	22.3	128	8.4	125	6.1
Household Size												
1	3,223	43.3	165	4.1	91	3.0	74	3.6	1,220	80.3	1,190	57.7
2	1,459	19.6	1,083	27.1	641	20.9	482	23.1	234	15.4	344	16.7
3	1,186	15.9	1,163	29.1	883	28.8	590	28.2	39	2.6	209	10.1
4	842	11.3	840	21.0	741	24.1	465	22.3	15	1.0	162	7.9
5	433	5.8	433	10.8	410	13.4	261	12.5	7	0.5	87	4.2
6+	308	4.1	308	7.7	304	9.9	217	10.4	5	0.3	70	3.4

– No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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Table A-18. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons

Household Characteristic	Average Monthly Values for Households With:					
	Total	Children	School Age Children	Preschool Age Children	Elderly	Disabled
Income and Countable Resources						
Gross Income	624	731	788	711	630	730
Net Income	353	430	477	409	367	446
Earned Income	203	351	369	382	12	48
Unearned Income	421	380	419	329	618	683
TANF Income	87	159	165	163	7	47
GA Income	13	5	6	4	9	6
SSI	134	82	96	57	215	375
Social Security Income	134	53	62	28	363	226
Countable Resources	148	123	134	111	273	141
Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guildeline						
Gross Income	62.4	57.1	59.3	53.0	82.8	80.4
Net Income	34.1	32.5	34.9	29.3	47.5	46.7
Deductions						
Total Deduction	311	339	344	342	279	296
Earned Income Deduction	41	70	74	76	2	10
Over Households With Deduction	150	163	171	166	76	97
Dependent Care Deduction	5	9	9	13	1	1
Over Households With Deduction	119	117	122	119	265	160
Excess Shelter Deduction	123	122	123	115	126	140
Over Households With Deduction	205	200	204	193	217	221
Medical Deduction	5	1	1	0	15	9
Over Households With Deduction	123	98	103	98	118	131
Child Support Deduction	2	3	3	3	0	2
Over Households With Deduction	166	178	177	190	118	147
Food Stamp Benefit	163	242	252	267	58	101
Household Size	2.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	1.3	2.0
Certification Period	9.7	7.9	8.1	7.7	13.1	11.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-19. Distribution of Participating Households With Earned Income and Unearned Income by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Income Type							
			Earned Income		Unearned Income		TANF Income		GA Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	2,009	100.0	5,794	100.0	1,723	100.0	415	100.0
Household Composition										
Children	3,992	53.6	1,714	85.3	2,899	50.0	1,683	97.7	56	13.4
School Age	3,069	41.2	1,323	65.8	2,305	39.8	1,287	74.7	48	11.6
Preschool Age	2,089	28.0	963	47.9	1,436	24.8	879	51.0	21	5.1
Elderly Persons	1,520	20.4	48	2.4	1,491	25.7	44	2.5	75	18.1
Disabled Persons	2,063	27.7	203	10.1	2,063	35.6	333	19.3	87	21.0
Income Source and Countable Resources										
Gross Income	6,748	90.6	2,009	100.0	5,794	100.0	1,723	100.0	415	100.0
No Gross Income	703	9.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net Income	5,798	77.8	1,764	87.8	5,028	86.8	1,499	87.0	262	63.0
No Net Income	1,653	22.2	244	12.2	766	13.2	224	13.0	154	37.0
Earned Income	2,009	27.0	2,009	100.0	1,055	18.2	417	24.2	22	5.3
Unearned Income	5,794	77.8	1,055	52.5	5,794	100.0	1,723	100.0	415	100.0
TANF Income	1,723	23.1	417	20.7	1,723	29.7	1,723	100.0	10	2.4
GA Income	415	5.6	22	1.1	415	7.2	10	0.6	415	100.0
SSI Income	2,370	31.8	186	9.3	2,370	40.9	328	19.1	108	26.0
Social Security Income	1,894	25.4	129	6.4	1,894	32.7	129	7.5	47	11.3
Countable Resources	2,366	31.8	766	38.2	1,898	32.8	348	20.2	63	15.2
Deductions										
Total Deduction	7,450	100.0	2,009	100.0	5,794	100.0	1,723	100.0	415	100.0
Earned Income Deduction	2,007	26.9	2,007	99.9	1,054	18.2	416	24.2	22	5.3
Dependent Care Deduction	322	4.3	282	14.0	174	3.0	56	3.3	1	0.3
Excess Shelter Deduction	4,480	60.1	1,153	57.4	3,599	62.1	1,030	59.8	275	66.2
Medical Deduction	307	4.1	18	0.9	307	5.3	12	0.7	3	0.8
Child Support Deduction	85	1.1	48	2.4	55	0.9	11	0.6	1	0.1
Food Stamp Benefit										
$10 or Less	842	11.3	109	5.4	824	14.2	50	2.9	45	10.8
11-100	1,921	25.8	372	18.5	1,772	30.6	206	11.9	92	22.3
101-200	2,194	29.4	625	31.1	1,464	25.3	476	27.7	235	56.5
201-300	1,266	17.0	471	23.5	904	15.6	516	30.0	24	5.9
301 or More	1,228	16.5	432	21.5	830	14.3	475	27.5	19	4.6
Minimum Benefit	834	11.2	105	5.2	817	14.1	45	2.6	45	10.7
Maximum Benefit	1,656	22.2	246	12.2	769	13.3	225	13.1	154	37.1
Household Size										
1	3,223	43.3	285	14.2	2,653	45.8	118	6.8	331	79.7
2	1,459	19.6	398	19.8	1,129	19.5	526	30.5	45	11.0
3	1,186	15.9	500	24.9	865	14.9	472	27.4	16	3.9
4	842	11.3	409	20.4	609	10.5	326	18.9	11	2.6
5	433	5.8	243	12.1	313	5.4	157	9.1	5	1.1
6+	308	4.1	174	8.7	225	3.9	123	7.2	7	1.7

– No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-20. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households With Earned and Unearned Income

Household Characteristic	Average Monthly Values for Households With:				
	Total	Earned Income	Unearned Income	TANF Income	GA Income
Income and Countable Resources					
Gross Income	624	948	661	685	438
Net Income	353	545	383	417	198
Earned Income	203	753	119	154	28
Unearned Income	421	195	542	532	410
TANF Income	87	67	112	375	8
GA Income	13	2	17	1	231
SSI	134	42	173	101	119
Social Security Income	134	29	173	32	48
Countable Resources	148	166	157	89	55
Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline					
Gross Income	62.4	76.1	68.8	55.7	53.5
Net Income	34.1	42.2	38.4	32.6	22.6
Deductions					
Total Deduction	311	420	297	283	286
Earned Income Deduction	41	150	24	31	6
Over Households With Deduction	150	150	131	127	105
Dependent Care Deduction	5	17	4	3	0
Over Households With Deduction	119	122	118	101	168
Excess Shelter Deduction	123	112	127	113	141
Over Households With Deduction	205	196	204	188	213
Medical Deduction	5	2	7	1	2
Over Households With Deduction	123	184	123	77	253
Child Support Deduction	2	4	2	1	0
Over Households With Deduction	166	182	159	129	138
Food Stamp Benefit	163	201	148	233	119
Household Size	2.3	3.3	2.2	3.2	1.4
Certification Period	9.7	7.3	10.6	9.2	11.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-21. Distribution of Participating Households With Selected Household Characteristics by the Race of the Household Head

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
			Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		TANF Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	3,992	100.0	1,520	100.0	2,063	100.0	2,009	100.0	1,723	100.0
Race of Household Head												
White	3,325	44.6	1,458	36.5	791	52.1	1,127	54.6	839	41.7	483	28.0
African-American	2,413	32.4	1,371	34.3	387	25.5	666	32.3	648	32.2	615	35.7
Hispanic	952	12.8	569	14.2	233	15.4	197	9.6	280	13.9	280	16.2
Asian	180	2.4	78	1.9	79	5.2	31	1.5	44	2.2	56	3.3
Native American	89	1.2	59	1.5	9	0.6	18	0.9	25	1.3	26	1.5
Race Unknown	42	0.6	16	0.4	17	1.1	9	0.4	6	0.3	7	0.4
Nonparticipating Household Head[a]	450	6.0	442	11.1	3	0.2	15	0.7	167	8.3	256	14.9

[a] Household heads who are not participating with the household. Some household heads in this category are in separate food stamp cases not included in the FSPQC sample. This category also includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-22 Distribution of Participating Households By Presence of a Household Member With Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
			Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		TANF Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	3,992	100.0	1,520	100.0	2,063	100.0	2,009	100.0	1,723	100.0
Employment Characteristics												
Migrant Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	0	0.0	–	–
Military Employee	0	0.0	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	0	0.0	–	–
Striker	1	0.0	1	0.0	–	–	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Student	170	2.3	144	3.6	5	0.3	28	1.4	71	3.6	67	3.9
Citizenship												
Citizen, Born in U.S.	6,935	93.1	3,911	98.0	1,182	77.7	1,957	94.9	1,958	97.5	1,681	97.6
Naturalized Citizen	424	5.7	170	4.3	213	14.0	83	4.0	96	4.8	85	4.9
Native American	23	0.3	16	0.4	3	0.2	5	0.2	7	0.3	7	0.4
Legal Permanent Resident Alien	314	4.2	156	3.9	128	8.4	54	2.6	87	4.4	70	4.1
Nonparticipating Legal Permanent Resident Alien[a]	143	1.9	124	3.1	14	0.9	9	0.5	66	3.3	61	3.6
Refugee	90	1.2	53	1.3	27	1.7	16	0.8	25	1.3	32	1.8
Unknown	18	0.2	10	0.3	3	0.2	6	0.3	4	0.2	5	0.3
Citizen Children Living with Participating Noncitizen Adults	138	1.9	138	3.5	7	0.5	18	0.9	70	3.5	61	3.5
Citizen Children Living with Nonparticipating Noncitizen Adults[b]	345	4.6	345	8.6	2	0.1	8	0.4	167	8.3	189	11.0

[a] Some of these legal permanent resident aliens may participate in a separate unit in the same household.

[b] Some of these noncitizen adults may participate in a separate unit in the same household.

– No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-23. Gender and Food Stamp Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristic

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Female Participants		Male Participants		Pro-rated Benefits[b]	
	Number (000)	Percent[a]	Number (000)	Percent[a]	Number (000)	Percent[a]	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	17,297	100.0	10,347	59.8	6,949	40.2	1,214,281	100.0
Citizenship								
Citizen, Born in U.S.	16,025	92.6	9,578	55.4	6,447	37.3	1,128,713	93.0
Naturalized Citizen	534	3.1	354	2.0	180	1.0	33,987	2.8
Native American	70	0.4	40	0.2	30	0.2	5,304	0.4
Legal Permanent Resident Alien	425	2.5	245	1.4	179	1.0	28,898	2.4
Refugee	215	1.2	117	0.7	97	0.6	15,363	1.3
Unknown	28	0.2	12	0.1	15	0.1	2,015	0.2
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizens[c]	1,068	6.2	545	3.1	523	3.0	80,305	6.6
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults[d]	776	4.5	459	2.7	317	1.8	56,702	4.7
Age								
Child	8,841	51.1	4,404	25.5	4,437	25.7	640,529	52.7
4 or Less	2,878	16.6	1,401	8.1	1,477	8.5	225,575	18.6
5-17	5,964	34.5	3,003	17.4	2,960	17.1	414,954	34.2
Nonelderly Adult	6,789	39.3	4,751	27.5	2,037	11.8	499,776	41.2
18-35	3,530	20.4	2,663	15.4	867	5.0	269,523	22.2
36-59	3,260	18.8	2,088	12.1	1,170	6.8	230,253	19.0
Elderly (60 or More)	1,660	9.6	1,189	6.9	471	2.7	73,438	6.0
Unknown Age	6	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	538	0.0
Disabled	2,219	12.8	1,295	7.5	924	5.3	107,898	8.9
Children (0-17)	263	1.5	89	0.5	174	1.0	13,316	1.1
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	1,721	9.9	1,041	6.0	679	3.9	84,131	6.9
Elderly Adults (60-64)	235	1.4	164	0.9	71	0.4	10,450	0.9
Race								
White	7,088	41.0	4,218	24.4	2,870	16.6	475,072	39.1
African-American	6,097	35.2	3,771	21.8	2,325	13.4	443,208	36.5
Hispanic	3,171	18.3	1,822	10.5	1,349	7.8	226,439	18.6
Asian	563	3.3	317	1.8	246	1.4	40,558	3.3
Native American	275	1.6	160	0.9	115	0.7	21,350	1.8
Unknown Race	103	0.6	58	0.3	44	0.3	7,655	0.6

[a] Percent of all participants.

[b] Pro-rated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of participants with selected characteristic to total household size.

[c] Noncitizens may be inside or outside the food stamp unit.

[d] The FSPQC reports these individuals to be nonelderly (age 18-49), nondisabled childless adults (sometimes referred to as ABAWDs). Many of them are subject to work registration, unless they live in a waiver area or receive a state exemption. (Whereas past reports in this series have used a simulated definition to identify these individuals, this report uses the FSPQC variable ABWDSTi to identify them.)

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-24. Distribution of Participants by Thrifty Food Plan Sex-Age Groups and Household Size

Participant Characteristic	Household Size								
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total	17,297	3,223	2,917	3,557	3,370	2,165	1,092	539	433
Children Under Age 12									
0 - 2 years	1,746	54	338	474	417	244	113	61	44
3 - 5 years	1,693	31	245	450	433	270	144	71	50
6 - 8 years	1,668	19	172	395	445	317	164	84	72
9 - 11 years	1,542	19	153	355	391	300	172	83	69
Females	10,347	1,987	1,893	2,188	1,971	1,203	583	278	244
0 - 2 years	849	21	157	226	210	121	58	30	24
3 - 5 years	836	13	119	218	218	139	68	34	27
6 - 8 years	830	10	86	190	224	164	77	43	36
9 - 11 years	776	11	75	183	197	148	88	37	38
12 - 14 years	610	10	71	126	163	116	60	28	36
15 - 19 years	763	39	167	190	157	98	54	27	31
20 - 50 years	3,962	617	899	977	770	401	172	76	49
51+ years	1,719	1,265	317	79	31	16	6	3	2
Unknown Age	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	–	–
Males	6,949	1,235	1,025	1,369	1,398	961	510	261	190
0 - 2 years	897	33	181	248	207	123	55	31	19
3 - 5 years	858	18	126	232	215	131	76	37	22
6 - 8 years	838	9	86	205	222	152	86	41	36
9 - 11 years	767	9	78	172	195	152	84	46	31
12 - 14 years	609	9	69	137	155	111	63	37	29
15 - 19 years	613	21	97	144	142	106	51	27	24
20 - 50 years	1,551	644	157	187	237	170	90	39	26
51+ years	813	489	230	43	26	15	4	3	2
Unknown Age	3	2	–	–	0	0	0	–	–

– No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-25. Distribution of Household Heads, All Participants, and Nonelderly Adult Participants by Work Registration Status and Employment Status

Employment/Work Registration Status	Household Heads		All Participants		Nonelderly Adult Participants	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,450	100.0	17,297	100.0	6,789	100.0
Work Registration Status						
Registered for Work	1,041	14.0	1,395	8.1	1,347	19.8
Not Registered for Work and Not Exempt	153	2.1	253	1.5	209	3.1
Exempt	5,793	77.8	15,486	89.5	5,212	76.8
Under or Over Required Age	1,210	16.2	9,244	53.4	26	0.4
Under 18 and Student, Working, or in E&T Program	6	0.1	537	3.1	34	0.5
Disabled	2,174	29.2	2,542	14.7	2,168	31.9
Complying with Work for Another Program	124	1.7	157	0.9	152	2.2
Caretaker of Ill or Incapacitated Person	91	1.2	122	0.7	118	1.7
Caretaker of Dependent Child Under Age 6	1,158	15.5	1,357	7.8	1,291	19.0
Recipient of UI	72	1.0	96	0.6	96	1.4
In Drug and Alcohol Treatment	53	0.7	55	0.3	53	0.8
Employed at Least 30 Hours per Week	687	9.2	939	5.4	933	13.7
Student	46	0.6	168	1.0	107	1.6
Other	171	2.3	270	1.6	234	3.4
Work Registration Status Unknown	14	0.2	163	0.9	21	0.3
Nonparticipating Household Head[a]	450	6.0	–	–	–	–
Workfare Status						
Participating on Workfare Program	143	1.9	179	1.0	165	2.4
Participating in Comparable Program	111	1.5	169	1.0	128	1.9
Not Participating	6,513	87.4	15,793	91.3	6,208	91.4
Workfare Status Unknown	233	3.1	1,156	6.7	288	4.2
Nonparticipating Household Head[a]	450	6.0	–	–	–	–
Employment Status						
Employed Full-Time	724	9.7	940	5.4	934	13.8
Employed Part-Time	519	7.0	624	3.6	582	8.6
Employed, Hours Unspecified	83	1.1	100	0.6	96	1.4
Migrant Farm Labor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primarily Self-Employed, Farming	3	0.0	6	0.0	5	0.1
Primarily Self-Employed, Nonfarming	68	0.9	100	0.6	96	1.4
Active Duty Military Service	–	–	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unemployed	460	6.2	730	4.2	528	7.8
Not Employed	4,883	65.5	13,179	76.2	4,244	62.5
Employment Status Unknown	259	3.5	1,617	9.3	304	4.5
Nonparticipating Household Head[a]	450	6.0	–	–	–	–

[a] Household heads who are not participating with the household. Some household heads in this category are in separate food stamp cases not included in the FSPQC sample. This category also includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

– Not Applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-26. Comparison of Participating Households With Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2001[a]

Time Period	Total Households (000)	Percentage of Households With: Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Food Stamp Benefit	Elderly	Children	Disabled	AFDC/ TANF	Earnings	SSI	Any Non-Citizen
Fiscal Year 1989	7,217	7.1	18.3	7.5	19.3	60.4	9.1	41.9	19.6	20.6	9.8
Fiscal Year 1990	7,811	7.4	19.3	5.0	18.1	60.3	8.9	42.0	19.0	19.6	10.3
Fiscal Year 1991	8,863	8.3	20.5	4.1	16.5	60.4	9.0	40.5	19.8	18.6	11.8
Fiscal Year 1992	10,059	9.6	21.9	3.6	15.4	62.2	9.5	39.5	20.2	18.4	10.4
Fiscal Year 1993	10,791	9.7	23.7	4.0	15.5	62.1	10.7	39.4	20.6	19.4	11.6
Fiscal Year 1994	11,091	10.2	23.8	4.5	15.8	61.1	12.5	38.1	21.4	21.4	10.7
Fiscal Year 1995	10,883	9.7	25.0	4.3	16.0	59.7	18.9[b]	38.3	21.4	22.6	10.7
Fiscal Year 1996	10,552	10.2	24.9	4.5	16.2	59.5	20.2	36.6	22.5	24.1	10.5
Fiscal Year 1997	9,452	9.2	22.7	6.6	17.6	58.3	22.3	34.6	24.2	26.5	8.4
Fiscal Year 1998	8,246	8.8	20.8	8.3	18.2	58.3	24.4	31.4	26.3	28.1	4.3
Fiscal Year 1999	7,670	8.5	20.6	9.7	20.1	55.7	26.4	27.3	26.8	30.2	6.0
Fiscal Year 2000	7,335	8.4	20.1	10.9	21.0	53.9	27.5	25.8	27.2	31.7	6.4
Fiscal Year 2001	7,450	9.4	22.2	11.2	20.4	53.6	27.7	23.1	27.0	31.8	5.4

[a] Fiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years prior to 1989.

[b] Beginning in 1995, disabled households are defined as households with at least one member under age 65 who received SSI, or at least one member age 18 to 61 who received Social Security, veterans benefits, or other government benefits as a result of a disability. For years prior to 1995, disabled households are defined as households with SSI but no members over age 59. The substantial increase in the percentage of households with a disabled member between 1994 and 1995 is due in part to the change in the definition of disabled households. Using the previous definition, 13.3 percent of households included a disabled person in fiscal year 1995.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

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Table A-27. Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2001

	Average Monthly Values											
	Gross Income (Dollars)		Net Income (Dollars)		Total Deduction (Dollars)		Countable Resources (Dollars)		Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)		Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guidelines (Percent)	Household Size (Persons)
Time Period	Nominal Value	Real Value[a]	Nominal Value	Real Value[a]	Nominal Value	Real Value[a]	Nominal Value	Real Value[a]	Nominal Value	Real Value[b]		
Fiscal Year 1989	442	631	247	353	216	308	79	113	132	184	60	2.6
Fiscal Year 1990	453	614	251	340	225	305	79	107	150	197	59	2.6
Fiscal Year 1991	464	603	253	329	235	306	78	101	162	207	58	2.6
Fiscal Year 1992	478	603	258	326	250	316	78	98	170	215	57	2.6
Fiscal Year 1993	490	601	258	316	262	321	77	94	170	210	56	2.6
Fiscal Year 1994	507	606	268	320	272	325	81	97	168	202	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1995	514	597	265	308	283	329	83	96	172	200	56	2.5
Fiscal Year 1996	528	596	275	310	287	324	93	105	174	196	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1997	558	616	299	330	291	321	92	102	169	185	58	2.4
Fiscal Year 1998	584	635	321	349	294	319	118	128	165	178	60	2.4
Fiscal Year 1999	603	641	338	359	299	318	142	151	162	171	62	2.4
Fiscal Year 2000	620	638	355	365	298	306	156	160	158	163	63	2.3
Fiscal Year 2001	624	624	353	353	311	311	148	148	163	163	62	2.3

[a] Real values are in constant 2001 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

[b] Real values are in constant 2001 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

Source of CPI-U values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

Table A-28. Comparison of Number of Food Stamp Participants in Thousands by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2001

	Total Participants[a] (000)	Female				Male			
		0-17	18--59	60+	Total[a]	0-17	18-59	60+	Total[a]
Fiscal Year 1989	18,956	4,681	5,359	1,132	11,334	4,761	2,262	429	7,612
Fiscal Year 1990	20,440	4,998	5,802	1,139	12,169	5,141	2,442	435	8,265
Fiscal Year 1991	22,988	5,952	6,556	1,171	13,679	6,008	2,840	452	9,300
Fiscal Year 1992	25,775	6,618	7,348	1,235	15,204	6,746	3,350	468	10,566
Fiscal Year 1993	27,595	7,080	7,855	1,334	16,276	7,131	3,643	536	11,316
Fiscal Year 1994	28,009	7,102	7,949	1,389	16,453	7,305	3,666	566	11,552
Fiscal Year 1995	26,955	6,927	7,714	1,369	16,025	6,952	3,403	554	10,926
Fiscal Year 1996	25,926	6,573	7,427	1,354	15,373	6,639	3,355	541	10,549
Fiscal Year 1997	23,117	5,950	6,588	1,328	13,880	5,918	2,796	506	9,233
Fiscal Year 1998	19,969	5,258	5,505	1,197	11,967	5,258	2,236	430	7,926
Fiscal Year 1999	18,149	4,654	5,006	1,217	10,878	4,676	2,066	482	7,226
Fiscal Year 2000	17,091	4,313	4,667	1,216	10,198	4,451	1,954	485	6,891
Fiscal Year 2001	17,297	4,404	4,751	1,189	10,347	4,437	2,037	471	6,949

[a] Total participants may not equal the sum of male and female participants if there are persons whose sex was not coded on the file.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

APPENDIX B

DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

Table B-1. Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by State

State	Food Stamp Households		Participants in Households		Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total[a]	7,450	100.0	17,297	100.0	1,214,281	100.0
Alabama	161	2.2	412	2.4	29,310	2.4
Alaska	13	0.2	36	0.2	3,537	0.3
Arizona	108	1.4	296	1.7	22,585	1.9
Arkansas	103	1.4	270	1.6	19,303	1.6
California	623	8.4	1,675	9.7	109,382	9.0
Colorado	69	0.9	150	0.9	10,178	0.8
Connecticut	82	1.1	158	0.9	10,981	0.9
Delaware	14	0.2	32	0.2	2,309	0.2
Dist. of Col.	33	0.4	70	0.4	5,591	0.5
Florida	426	5.7	888	5.1	61,866	5.1
Georgia	235	3.2	552	3.2	38,203	3.1
Guam	7	0.1	22	0.1	2,990	0.2
Hawaii	51	0.7	110	0.6	13,266	1.1
Idaho	24	0.3	61	0.4	3,825	0.3
Illinois	364	4.9	836	4.8	62,345	5.1
Indiana	147	2.0	346	2.0	23,667	1.9
Iowa	54	0.7	124	0.7	7,980	0.7
Kansas	56	0.8	123	0.7	7,745	0.6
Kentucky	173	2.3	418	2.4	27,336	2.3
Louisiana	198	2.7	514	3.0	38,353	3.2
Maine	53	0.7	108	0.6	6,765	0.6
Maryland	97	1.3	207	1.2	15,234	1.3
Massachusetts	105	1.4	231	1.3	13,982	1.2
Michigan	285	3.8	647	3.7	45,798	3.8
Minnesota	93	1.2	196	1.1	15,145	1.2
Mississippi	116	1.6	288	1.7	19,208	1.6
Missouri	195	2.6	441	2.5	30,290	2.5
Montana	26	0.4	59	0.3	4,057	0.3
Nebraska	35	0.5	82	0.5	5,271	0.4
Nevada	32	0.4	71	0.4	5,414	0.4
New Hampshire	18	0.2	38	0.2	2,410	0.2
New Jersey	144	1.9	304	1.8	22,576	1.9
New Mexico	65	0.9	167	1.0	11,343	0.9
New York	684	9.2	1,420	8.2	109,624	9.0
North Carolina	213	2.9	480	2.8	32,559	2.7
North Dakota	16	0.2	36	0.2	2,262	0.2
Ohio	292	3.9	623	3.6	39,909	3.3
Oklahoma	113	1.5	266	1.5	17,970	1.5
Oregon	137	1.8	281	1.6	20,101	1.7
Pennsylvania	343	4.6	750	4.3	48,301	4.0
Rhode Island	33	0.4	72	0.4	4,709	0.4
South Carolina	130	1.7	315	1.8	21,638	1.8
South Dakota	17	0.2	43	0.3	3,226	0.3
Tennessee	226	3.0	502	2.9	33,492	2.8
Texas	502	6.7	1,370	7.9	104,588	8.6
Utah	33	0.4	81	0.5	5,455	0.4
Vermont	19	0.3	37	0.2	2,319	0.2
Virgin Islands	4	0.1	13	0.1	1,443	0.1
Virginia	149	2.0	325	1.9	20,600	1.7
Washington	141	1.9	302	1.7	19,129	1.6
West Virginia	95	1.3	219	1.3	14,484	1.2
Wisconsin	87	1.2	208	1.2	12,737	1.0
Wyoming	9	0.1	22	0.1	1,491	0.1

[a] Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-2. Average Monthly Values of Selected Characteristics by State

State	Average Monthly Values						
	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	624	353	311	148	163	2.3	9.7
Alabama	615	358	302	111	182	2.6	10.9
Alaska	944	598	421	221	268	2.7	10.9
Arizona	581	322	304	106	210	2.7	5.9
Arkansas	602	361	291	109	188	2.6	14.3
California	671	428	272	141	176	2.7	12.3
Colorado	624	352	314	262	147	2.2	8.1
Connecticut	576	319	302	136	134	1.9	15.2
Delaware	609	345	315	26	170	2.4	5.8
Dist. of Col.	430	255	226	18	168	2.1	9.0
Florida	612	328	316	270	145	2.1	7.8
Georgia	600	357	273	176	162	2.3	7.0
Guam	621	275	409	78	435	3.2	7.8
Hawaii	695	395	333	276	260	2.2	11.8
Idaho	699	435	318	170	159	2.5	7.5
Illinois	562	309	304	122	171	2.3	13.6
Indiana	635	371	298	207	162	2.4	8.7
Iowa	642	388	289	280	147	2.3	11.0
Kansas	653	387	301	147	137	2.2	12.9
Kentucky	624	396	259	180	158	2.4	11.5
Louisiana	615	330	325	123	194	2.6	11.5
Maine	696	381	341	157	127	2.0	8.1
Maryland	562	306	295	68	157	2.1	8.7
Massachusetts	715	418	330	143	133	2.2	11.2
Michigan	667	335	375	55	161	2.3	11.9
Minnesota	483	289	305	235	163	2.1	11.9
Mississippi	606	390	252	159	166	2.5	10.0
Missouri	619	354	307	130	155	2.3	8.4
Montana	610	346	311	345	153	2.2	11.9
Nebraska	687	401	316	210	152	2.4	7.6
Nevada	539	288	318	93	169	2.2	8.0
New Hampshire	697	374	356	166	134	2.1	7.3
New Jersey	606	299	337	92	157	2.1	10.1
New Mexico	642	388	288	142	176	2.6	6.2
New York	671	287	438	41	160	2.1	10.0
North Carolina	617	362	290	250	153	2.2	7.5
North Dakota	708	409	330	4	142	2.3	9.2
Ohio	639	372	295	181	137	2.1	8.0
Oklahoma	608	374	278	106	159	2.3	9.4
Oregon	552	311	300	88	147	2.0	7.8
Pennsylvania	629	378	282	218	141	2.2	11.7
Rhode Island	635	379	280	147	144	2.2	11.5
South Carolina	593	365	262	109	166	2.4	13.5
South Dakota	603	325	337	174	188	2.5	14.8
Tennessee	603	369	265	216	148	2.2	7.0
Texas	585	326	302	104	208	2.7	5.5
Utah	677	389	335	188	167	2.5	7.1
Vermont	675	367	344	215	121	1.9	11.4
Virgin Islands	545	325	256	142	327	3.0	6.7
Virginia	632	387	270	219	138	2.2	8.3
Washington	645	385	291	115	135	2.1	6.2
West Virginia	622	376	281	195	153	2.3	10.6
Wisconsin	716	450	312	192	147	2.4	7.1
Wyoming	614	375	291	324	163	2.4	6.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-3. Distribution of Participating Households by Poverty Status and by State

State	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline					
			50% or Less		51% - 100%		101% or More	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	7,450	100.0	2,544	34.1	4,061	54.5	845	11.3
Alabama	161	100.0	59	36.6	87	53.8	16	9.7
Alaska	13	100.0	5	34.5	5	36.9	4	28.6
Arizona	108	100.0	52	47.9	48	44.7	8	7.4
Arkansas	103	100.0	40	39.1	54	52.1	9	8.8
California	623	100.0	233	37.3	328	52.7	62	9.9
Colorado	69	100.0	23	32.9	36	52.0	10	15.1
Connecticut	82	100.0	32	39.4	36	44.2	13	16.5
Delaware	14	100.0	6	41.4	6	45.2	2	13.4
Dist. of Col.	33	100.0	20	60.2	11	33.9	2	5.9
Florida	426	100.0	114	26.7	267	62.6	46	10.7
Georgia	235	100.0	82	34.7	132	56.2	21	9.1
Guam	7	100.0	4	60.1	2	34.2	0	5.7
Hawaii	51	100.0	12	24.5	35	68.2	4	7.3
Idaho	24	100.0	7	28.1	14	57.4	3	14.5
Illinois	364	100.0	142	39.2	188	51.7	33	9.1
Indiana	147	100.0	53	35.9	69	47.1	25	17.0
Iowa	54	100.0	18	33.6	30	55.0	6	11.4
Kansas	56	100.0	17	29.7	31	54.4	9	15.9
Kentucky	173	100.0	56	32.5	100	57.6	17	9.9
Louisiana	198	100.0	75	38.0	103	51.8	20	10.2
Maine	53	100.0	11	20.2	33	62.3	9	17.6
Maryland	97	100.0	40	41.0	47	48.3	10	10.7
Massachusetts	105	100.0	26	24.4	62	59.2	17	16.4
Michigan	285	100.0	82	28.7	165	57.7	39	13.6
Minnesota	93	100.0	41	44.4	43	45.8	9	9.8
Mississippi	116	100.0	39	33.5	68	59.0	9	7.5
Missouri	195	100.0	66	34.0	105	53.7	24	12.3
Montana	26	100.0	10	37.3	13	49.8	3	12.9
Nebraska	35	100.0	10	29.5	19	55.1	5	15.4
Nevada	32	100.0	13	41.2	15	47.7	4	11.1
New Hampshire	18	100.0	3	19.1	11	60.1	4	20.9
New Jersey	144	100.0	52	36.1	77	53.7	15	10.2
New Mexico	65	100.0	25	38.3	34	52.6	6	9.1
New York	684	100.0	179	26.1	412	60.2	93	13.6
North Carolina	213	100.0	67	31.5	118	55.4	28	13.1
North Dakota	16	100.0	4	27.3	8	52.1	3	20.6
Ohio	292	100.0	77	26.2	183	62.6	33	11.2
Oklahoma	113	100.0	38	33.1	65	57.2	11	9.7
Oregon	137	100.0	58	42.3	60	44.1	19	13.6
Pennsylvania	343	100.0	114	33.3	192	56.1	36	10.6
Rhode Island	33	100.0	13	40.9	16	50.1	3	9.1
South Carolina	130	100.0	45	34.3	74	56.5	12	9.2
South Dakota	17	100.0	7	43.2	7	41.1	3	15.7
Tennessee	226	100.0	67	29.7	133	58.7	26	11.6
Texas	502	100.0	232	46.2	227	45.3	43	8.5
Utah	33	100.0	12	35.6	17	51.2	4	13.2
Vermont	19	100.0	4	21.2	12	63.2	3	15.6
Virgin Islands	4	100.0	3	60.1	1	32.6	0	7.3
Virginia	149	100.0	41	27.2	91	60.9	18	11.9
Washington	141	100.0	57	40.5	67	47.1	18	12.4
West Virginia	95	100.0	30	31.2	58	61.4	7	7.3
Wisconsin	87	100.0	27	30.8	41	47.0	19	22.2
Wyoming	9	100.0	3	35.6	5	52.7	1	11.7

[a] Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-4. Distribution of Participating Households by Shelter-Related Characteristics and by State

State	Households With Shelter Deduction		Households at the Shelter Cap		Average Monthly Shelter Expense (Dollars)	Average Shelter Deduction[a] (Dollars)
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent		
Total[b]	4,480	60.1	730	9.8	328	205
Alabama	95	59.0	9	5.6	279	164
Alaska	7	53.8	1	5.2	375	223
Arizona	65	60.2	9	8.6	290	186
Arkansas	55	53.9	8	7.6	275	172
California	344	55.2	42	6.8	277	161
Colorado	45	64.6	7	10.3	332	186
Connecticut	52	64.0	12	14.5	363	227
Delaware	8	61.5	2	13.1	337	202
Dist. of Col.	13	38.0	1	3.6	169	162
Florida	297	69.8	36	8.5	358	198
Georgia	122	51.9	13	5.6	267	166
Guam	4	58.1	0	5.4	224	159
Hawaii	26	51.9	1	2.9	272	187
Idaho	12	51.4	2	7.7	293	171
Illinois	215	59.0	31	8.5	307	204
Indiana	84	57.0	11	7.5	302	179
Iowa	33	59.8	4	8.2	308	167
Kansas	35	62.4	6	11.3	316	176
Kentucky	84	48.4	7	3.8	250	154
Louisiana	120	60.4	16	7.9	302	190
Maine	36	67.8	5	10.3	412	237
Maryland	62	64.4	8	8.0	294	180
Massachusetts	70	66.8	12	11.1	430	248
Michigan	207	72.4	45	15.8	409	236
Minnesota	57	61.2	17	18.4	318	218
Mississippi	50	43.4	4	3.5	214	137
Missouri	124	63.6	17	8.9	305	164
Montana	17	63.2	2	7.1	294	178
Nebraska	23	66.8	4	10.4	350	181
Nevada	22	69.9	4	11.4	341	205
New Hampshire	13	70.9	3	18.6	464	251
New Jersey	100	69.4	17	11.6	388	240
New Mexico	33	51.3	5	8.0	271	176
New York	539	78.9	172	25.1	578	350
North Carolina	115	54.0	17	8.1	292	185
North Dakota	9	57.5	1	7.3	322	190
Ohio	169	57.9	20	6.7	307	182
Oklahoma	62	54.8	10	8.5	280	163
Oregon	73	53.4	14	10.1	282	191
Pennsylvania	195	57.0	27	7.8	307	179
Rhode Island	17	53.6	3	9.5	321	214
South Carolina	65	49.9	5	3.9	225	143
South Dakota	11	64.5	2	11.6	343	212
Tennessee	118	52.3	10	4.4	264	162
Texas	270	53.7	42	8.5	257	172
Utah	21	64.9	5	14.3	358	198
Vermont	13	68.5	2	12.4	410	234
Virgin Islands	2	40.3	0	4.3	178	132
Virginia	75	50.2	8	5.1	267	162
Washington	86	60.5	14	10.2	329	189
West Virginia	56	58.6	5	5.6	295	171
Wisconsin	47	54.4	9	10.9	345	202
Wyoming	5	52.9	1	9.9	266	172

[a] Over households with a shelter deduction.

[b] Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-5. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Characteristics and by State

State	Households With:									
	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Single Adults with Children		Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults[a]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[b]	3,992	53.6	1,520	20.4	2,063	27.7	2,690	36.1	485	6.5
Alabama	98	60.7	33	20.4	49	30.1	76	47.0	6	3.5
Alaska	8	59.6	1	11.1	3	19.4	5	36.8	1	6.9
Arizona	71	66.0	12	11.2	25	23.0	39	35.9	6	5.2
Arkansas	59	58.0	20	19.6	29	28.2	39	37.7	38	36.8
California	508	81.5	19	3.1	8	1.2	246	39.5	38	6.1
Colorado	33	47.5	15	21.7	21	29.9	24	34.3	2	3.1
Connecticut	33	40.3	17	21.2	27	32.8	27	32.5	11	13.2
Delaware	7	54.9	2	15.1	3	24.3	6	43.6	1	6.0
Dist. of Col.	16	48.2	5	14.6	7	20.2	14	40.6	7	21.9
Florida	179	42.0	156	36.7	116	27.2	118	27.8	18	4.2
Georgia	125	53.1	58	24.5	66	28.1	97	41.4	14	5.9
Guam	5	74.7	1	12.8	0	3.1	2	34.1	0	1.7
Hawaii	22	43.0	12	23.1	11	21.5	13	25.9	3	5.8
Idaho	13	56.0	4	15.6	8	33.8	8	32.8	1	5.1
Illinois	180	49.4	66	18.2	111	30.6	136	37.5	48	13.2
Indiana	83	56.3	25	17.2	48	32.4	62	42.3	6	3.8
Iowa	27	50.5	10	17.5	18	33.4	19	35.1	3	5.4
Kansas	26	45.9	11	19.8	19	34.1	17	30.6	1	2.2
Kentucky	92	53.2	36	20.5	65	37.3	56	32.6	12	7.0
Louisiana	119	60.2	31	15.6	58	29.4	89	44.8	22	11.1
Maine	22	41.3	13	24.8	21	40.2	14	26.0	3	6.1
Maryland	45	46.8	20	20.8	31	31.7	36	37.4	2	2.0
Massachusetts	53	50.2	21	19.6	39	37.5	42	39.6	2	1.5
Michigan	141	49.5	48	16.7	105	36.9	107	37.5	11	3.9
Minnesota	49	52.2	17	18.6	23	25.2	29	31.5	2	2.5
Mississippi	66	57.2	28	24.4	36	30.7	48	41.4	5	3.9
Missouri	97	49.9	37	19.0	61	31.3	70	35.6	14	7.2
Montana	13	48.7	5	17.8	8	28.8	8	29.6	3	12.8
Nebraska	19	53.8	8	21.7	10	28.7	14	38.9	1	2.7
Nevada	15	48.4	8	24.4	8	26.4	12	36.7	1	3.0
New Hampshire	9	49.7	3	19.1	7	36.6	7	36.8	1	4.8
New Jersey	65	45.0	41	28.5	41	28.5	48	33.6	13	9.3
New Mexico	40	61.7	12	18.1	15	23.1	25	39.0	1	1.4
New York	307	44.9	195	28.4	212	31.1	204	29.8	30	4.3
North Carolina	112	52.5	52	24.5	69	32.2	86	40.3	6	2.7
North Dakota	7	47.0	3	22.0	5	28.5	5	31.6	1	3.7
Ohio	136	46.7	59	20.2	122	41.6	102	34.9	8	2.7
Oklahoma	60	52.7	28	24.6	32	28.2	42	37.1	1	1.1
Oregon	62	45.1	22	15.9	33	23.8	38	27.6	9	6.2
Pennsylvania	151	44.1	77	22.6	114	33.2	111	32.2	23	6.7
Rhode Island	19	59.1	6	16.9	9	26.5	13	40.3	1	2.0
South Carolina	73	56.2	29	22.4	39	29.7	55	42.5	6	4.2
South Dakota	9	52.7	3	18.3	5	29.9	6	33.1	1	8.3
Tennessee	106	46.8	61	26.9	71	31.3	78	34.6	22	9.9
Texas	345	68.7	84	16.8	87	17.3	218	43.5	23	4.6
Utah	18	56.2	5	15.0	9	26.1	12	36.2	2	4.7
Vermont	7	38.1	5	28.4	6	32.5	5	25.2	1	5.7
Virgin Islands	3	66.1	1	25.9	0	4.3	2	45.9	0	3.6
Virginia	71	47.8	39	26.4	52	35.1	52	35.2	31	21.0
Washington	67	47.4	24	16.7	37	26.3	45	31.7	6	4.4
West Virginia	46	48.2	16	17.3	38	40.5	23	24.7	12	12.5
Wisconsin	47	54.6	14	16.7	25	29.4	36	42.0	6	6.9
Wyoming	5	55.5	1	15.8	3	30.0	4	39.5	0	3.3

[a] The FSPQC reports these individuals to be nonelderly (age 18-49), nondisabled childless adults (sometimes referred to as ABAWDs). Many of them are subject to work registration, unless they live in a waiver area or receive a state exemption. (Whereas past reports in this series have used a simulated definition to identify these individuals, this report uses the FSPQC variable ABWDSTi to identify them.)

[b] Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-6. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Income Sources and by State

State	Households With:									
	TANF		GA		SSI		Social Security		Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	1,723	23.1	415	5.6	2,370	31.8	1,894	25.4	2,009	27.0
Alabama	14	8.8	0	0.2	58	35.8	47	29.2	46	28.8
Alaska	4	33.7	4	32.7	2	16.4	2	18.4	4	28.9
Arizona	29	26.8	3	2.8	25	22.8	17	16.2	35	32.4
Arkansas	9	8.8	–	–	33	31.9	31	30.4	29	28.2
California	431	69.2	52	8.3	–	–	25	3.9	195	31.4
Colorado	8	11.7	15	21.8	23	32.9	20	28.6	22	31.0
Connecticut	20	24.0	18	22.5	27	33.5	24	29.6	10	11.9
Delaware	3	20.8	1	8.2	3	22.4	3	25.5	3	25.7
Dist. of Col.	13	39.9	0	1.0	7	22.4	5	15.1	3	9.9
Florida	57	13.4	1	0.2	167	39.1	145	34.1	102	23.9
Georgia	37	15.8	0	0.2	84	35.7	76	32.5	67	28.3
Guam	2	30.4	2	25.0	–	–	1	10.8	1	21.0
Hawaii	17	32.8	6	12.5	14	27.0	10	19.7	14	26.8
Idaho	0	1.0	5	20.7	8	34.4	6	25.8	10	40.7
Illinois	59	16.2	41	11.3	125	34.3	79	21.8	104	28.6
Indiana	39	26.7	0	0.1	43	29.5	43	29.1	43	29.2
Iowa	15	27.7	0	0.1	18	32.2	16	29.0	16	29.6
Kansas	10	17.3	2	4.3	19	33.8	18	32.4	15	27.4
Kentucky	31	18.0	0	0.1	74	42.9	46	26.8	46	26.9
Louisiana	23	11.5	–	–	68	34.1	45	22.9	73	36.9
Maine	11	21.0	–	–	21	39.3	23	44.2	11	21.4
Maryland	19	20.0	10	10.2	33	34.2	24	24.5	18	18.9
Massachusetts	35	33.8	10	9.5	47	44.5	25	23.6	15	14.1
Michigan	61	21.3	6	1.9	98	34.3	78	27.2	82	28.8
Minnesota	15	15.6	4	4.4	30	32.4	21	22.0	20	21.8
Mississippi	13	11.1	–	–	46	39.3	38	32.6	33	28.7
Missouri	35	17.7	7	3.5	60	30.7	60	30.4	55	28.3
Montana	5	17.7	1	1.9	7	25.6	8	31.1	8	31.9
Nebraska	8	24.5	3	8.7	10	29.5	11	31.7	11	32.0
Nevada	4	13.8	1	3.0	11	33.0	9	28.1	6	18.1
New Hampshire	4	23.6	4	20.7	5	28.1	6	33.4	4	19.7
New Jersey	35	24.4	18	12.3	52	36.3	41	28.3	24	16.6
New Mexico	18	28.4	2	3.5	17	25.9	16	24.5	20	30.3
New York	160	23.4	108	15.8	304	44.5	166	24.3	114	16.7
North Carolina	30	14.2	–	–	75	35.3	77	36.2	59	27.8
North Dakota	3	16.6	0	1.8	5	33.0	6	36.5	6	38.6
Ohio	59	20.0	7	2.4	123	42.0	81	27.7	75	25.5
Oklahoma	13	11.1	5	4.2	38	33.6	35	31.2	32	28.5
Oregon	14	10.1	17	12.4	31	22.5	32	23.1	44	32.1
Pennsylvania	66	19.1	33	9.7	126	36.7	96	28.0	84	24.4
Rhode Island	15	46.0	0	1.3	11	32.5	8	23.1	6	17.0
South Carolina	15	11.9	–	–	46	35.4	31	24.1	34	26.1
South Dakota	2	14.3	1	4.9	5	27.9	5	31.6	6	35.0
Tennessee	47	20.8	–	–	74	32.6	83	36.7	58	25.5
Texas	115	23.0	–	–	121	24.1	101	20.1	202	40.2
Utah	5	16.5	2	5.2	8	25.9	8	24.5	11	32.8
Vermont	5	24.4	4	22.4	6	33.1	7	39.2	4	20.8
Virgin Islands	1	14.3	1	15.3	0	0.6	1	21.8	2	36.3
Virginia	22	14.4	2	1.3	59	39.3	54	36.5	41	27.7
Washington	42	29.9	16	11.3	40	28.5	29	20.3	31	21.7
West Virginia	11	11.6	1	1.4	38	39.7	26	27.6	23	24.3
Wisconsin	12	13.9	1	0.6	25	28.8	24	27.5	28	32.9
Wyoming	0	4.9	0	0.6	2	24.6	3	30.7	4	40.7

[a] Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-7. Average Monthly Values of Selected Income Sources by State

State	Average Monthly Values[a]				
	TANF	GA	SSI	Social Security	Earned Income
Total	375	231	422	528	753
Alabama	153	137	371	503	871
Alaska	719	349	414	591	1,042
Arizona	283	161	432	542	799
Arkansas	175	–	359	524	876
California	533	235	–	568	702
Colorado	290	176	371	512	761
Connecticut	462	189	397	529	768
Delaware	278	138	386	594	880
Dist. of Col.	364	265	419	535	750
Florida	259	34	436	544	731
Georgia	239	107	356	502	705
Guam	614	400	–	506	1,096
Hawaii	509	344	447	542	815
Idaho	293	50	374	521	818
Illinois	248	90	453	503	704
Indiana	247	288	410	578	768
Iowa	355	75	378	542	703
Kansas	312	158	392	553	836
Kentucky	237	262	455	506	748
Louisiana	201	–	413	515	734
Maine	393	–	313	571	834
Maryland	364	156	436	535	750
Massachusetts	524	325	487	522	812
Michigan	391	198	439	552	820
Minnesota	309	250	380	515	709
Mississippi	147	–	381	485	777
Missouri	255	119	377	538	817
Montana	418	231	340	505	764
Nebraska	319	35	349	553	821
Nevada	309	227	356	528	917
New Hampshire	489	128	400	558	920
New Jersey	340	174	449	534	835
New Mexico	350	273	395	534	854
New York	460	362	494	517	712
North Carolina	226	–	358	537	718
North Dakota	380	349	298	510	750
Ohio	328	116	444	529	740
Oklahoma	271	47	364	500	811
Oregon	391	47	382	536	734
Pennsylvania	355	215	446	530	707
Rhode Island	481	175	393	506	767
South Carolina	160	–	447	529	825
South Dakota	296	261	357	568	618
Tennessee	190	–	401	552	697
Texas	167	–	374	476	740
Utah	381	276	397	534	911
Vermont	476	80	335	579	713
Virgin Islands	254	124	839	454	869
Virginia	275	175	377	525	712
Washington	443	320	446	555	832
West Virginia	385	404	438	522	781
Wisconsin	502	199	481	585	800
Wyoming	327	216	284	559	661

[a] Average values are over households with income source.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-8. Distribution of Entrant Households With and Without Expedited Service by State

State	Total Entrant Households (000)	Entrant Households With Expedited Service		Entrant Households Without Expedited Service	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	446	147	33.0	299	67.0
Alabama	8	1	11.2	7	88.8
Alaska	1	0	19.5	1	80.5
Arizona	11	1	12.2	10	87.8
Arkansas	6	2	27.1	5	72.9
California	25	9	33.7	17	66.3
Colorado	5	2	42.1	3	57.9
Connecticut	4	1	22.0	4	78.0
Delaware	2	0	19.4	1	80.6
Dist. of Col.	2	1	58.5	1	41.5
Florida	36	12	34.3	24	65.7
Georgia	17	3	16.9	14	83.1
Guam	0	0	30.1	0	69.9
Hawaii	2	1	28.9	1	71.1
Idaho	2	1	48.9	1	51.1
Illinois	19	9	46.7	10	53.3
Indiana	9	3	38.6	5	61.4
Iowa	4	2	49.9	2	50.1
Kansas	3	0	11.8	3	88.2
Kentucky	13	4	34.3	8	65.7
Louisiana	14	5	32.2	10	67.8
Maine	3	1	15.8	3	84.2
Maryland	5	1	27.3	3	72.7
Massachusetts	7	2	23.7	6	76.3
Michigan	19	8	41.8	11	58.2
Minnesota	4	2	39.5	3	60.5
Mississippi	5	2	30.6	4	69.4
Missouri	12	7	59.3	5	40.7
Montana	1	0	36.0	1	64.0
Nebraska	2	0	24.9	1	75.1
Nevada	4	1	31.3	3	68.7
New Hampshire	1	1	65.1	0	34.9
New Jersey	4	1	21.6	3	78.4
New Mexico	5	2	31.8	3	68.2
New York	18	3	19.1	14	80.9
North Carolina	18	7	40.2	11	59.8
North Dakota	1	0	9.2	1	90.8
Ohio	14	1	6.4	13	93.6
Oklahoma	13	4	33.6	9	66.4
Oregon	6	3	49.8	3	50.2
Pennsylvania	17	7	41.0	10	59.0
Rhode Island	1	0	42.3	0	57.7
South Carolina	6	1	16.2	5	83.8
South Dakota	1	1	49.5	1	50.5
Tennessee	11	5	45.9	6	54.1
Texas	46	15	32.8	31	67.2
Utah	2	1	51.9	1	48.1
Vermont	1	0	10.5	1	89.5
Virgin Islands	0	0	86.1	0	13.9
Virginia	10	4	40.6	6	59.4
Washington	12	5	37.3	8	62.7
West Virginia	4	1	27.0	3	73.0
Wisconsin	7	3	42.9	4	57.1
Wyoming	1	0	47.8	1	52.2

[a] Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-9. Distribution of Participating Households by Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head and by State

State	Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		Other[a]		Nonparticipating Household Head[b]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[c]	3,325	44.6	2,413	32.4	952	12.8	311	4.2	450	6.05
Alabama	57	35.2	103	63.9	0	0.2	0	0.2	1	0.48
Alaska	6	47.1	1	5.7	0	3.0	5	40.9	0	3.28
Arizona	40	36.8	7	6.6	28	25.6	19	17.6	14	13.30
Arkansas	57	55.3	42	41.1	1	0.7	2	2.4	1	0.54
California	125	20.1	108	17.4	141	22.6	43	6.9	206	33.01
Colorado	34	48.8	8	11.2	23	32.6	2	3.1	3	4.32
Connecticut	31	38.3	23	27.9	25	30.6	1	1.5	1	1.70
Delaware	5	37.9	7	51.0	1	5.8	0	2.8	0	2.39
Dist. of Col.	1	1.9	32	96.7	0	0.3	0	0.4	0	0.69
Florida	150	35.2	117	27.4	131	30.8	4	0.9	24	5.63
Georgia	80	33.9	149	63.4	1	0.5	2	0.7	3	1.43
Guam	0	1.4	0	0.7	–	–	6	80.5	1	17.46
Hawaii	14	26.8	1	1.9	1	1.0	34	65.8	2	4.52
Idaho	19	80.8	–	–	3	11.1	1	3.2	1	4.89
Illinois	135	37.0	188	51.6	27	7.5	8	2.2	6	1.64
Indiana	93	63.4	46	31.3	4	2.8	0	0.2	3	2.29
Iowa	46	84.7	6	11.4	1	1.0	1	2.0	1	0.94
Kansas	39	69.8	11	19.7	3	5.2	1	2.4	2	2.97
Kentucky	149	85.9	22	13.0	0	0.2	1	0.4	1	0.50
Louisiana	55	27.6	140	70.5	1	0.7	1	0.6	1	0.74
Maine	51	96.9	1	1.0	0	0.1	0	0.9	1	1.14
Maryland	32	33.0	60	61.9	1	1.0	2	2.5	2	1.57
Massachusetts	60	57.5	13	12.0	23	22.0	4	3.5	5	4.94
Michigan	149	52.4	118	41.5	10	3.4	3	1.0	5	1.71
Minnesota	47	50.8	18	19.5	3	2.7	12	12.8	13	14.16
Mississippi	30	25.7	80	69.4	1	0.5	0	0.3	5	4.11
Missouri	128	65.5	63	32.3	1	0.4	1	0.7	2	1.10
Montana	20	73.7	0	0.7	1	2.5	6	22.3	0	0.86
Nebraska	24	67.9	7	19.6	2	5.7	2	5.2	1	1.63
Nevada	20	61.4	7	21.7	3	8.1	2	6.5	1	2.27
New Hampshire	15	83.9	0	1.1	0	2.0	2	11.5	0	1.41
New Jersey	41	28.3	58	40.3	34	23.7	5	3.2	6	4.51
New Mexico	18	27.3	2	3.3	32	50.1	8	12.9	4	6.47
New York	240	35.1	191	27.9	165	24.1	49	7.2	39	5.75
North Carolina	88	41.3	111	51.9	3	1.4	6	2.9	5	2.47
North Dakota	11	70.7	0	1.7	0	1.2	4	25.8	0	0.65
Ohio	177	60.5	98	33.4	9	3.0	1	0.5	8	2.61
Oklahoma	75	65.8	24	21.4	3	3.1	10	8.5	1	1.21
Oregon	110	80.3	8	6.1	6	4.4	8	5.6	5	3.63
Pennsylvania	193	56.3	116	33.8	25	7.3	6	1.7	3	0.99
Rhode Island	18	54.5	4	10.9	4	13.0	3	10.2	4	11.33
South Carolina	39	29.7	89	68.5	1	0.6	0	0.2	1	1.03
South Dakota	10	57.8	0	2.9	0	0.6	6	37.1	0	1.65
Tennessee	140	62.1	80	35.5	1	0.5	1	0.7	3	1.21
Texas	106	21.0	125	24.8	215	42.8	9	1.8	48	9.63
Utah	24	72.2	1	2.7	3	10.2	4	11.1	1	3.74
Vermont	18	96.2	0	1.1	0	0.3	0	1.9	0	0.53
Virgin Islands	0	1.3	3	66.8	1	22.2	0	3.4	0	6.41
Virginia	66	44.4	74	49.7	2	1.4	4	2.7	3	1.73
Washington	100	71.0	13	9.5	7	5.1	13	9.3	7	5.09
West Virginia	88	93.2	6	6.1	–	–	0	0.1	1	0.66
Wisconsin	44	50.6	31	35.7	4	5.1	5	5.5	3	3.06
Wyoming	7	77.7	0	2.8	1	9.2	1	10.0	0	0.31

[a] Other includes Asian, American Indian and Unknown.

[b] Household heads who are not participating with the household. Some household heads in this category are in separate food stamp cases not included in the FSPQC sample. This category also includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

[c] Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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Table B-10. Distribution of Participants by Age and by State

State	Preschool Age Child		School Age Child		Nonelderly Adult		Elderly Adult		Unknown Age	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	2,878	16.6	5,964	34.5	6,789	39.3	1,660	9.6	6	0.0
Alabama	68	16.6	147	35.6	161	39.1	36	8.7	–	–
Alaska	6	16.1	13	36.9	15	42.3	2	4.7	–	–
Arizona	59	19.9	114	38.6	109	36.8	14	4.7	0	0.0
Arkansas	45	16.8	90	33.5	113	41.9	21	7.9	–	–
California	322	19.2	810	48.3	520	31.1	21	1.2	3	0.2
Colorado	26	17.4	48	31.9	60	39.9	16	10.7	0	0.0
Connecticut	23	14.6	46	29.2	70	44.4	19	11.7	–	–
Delaware	7	20.3	10	32.4	13	40.4	2	6.9	–	–
Dist. of Col.	11	15.6	22	31.5	32	45.7	5	7.2	–	–
Florida	145	16.3	269	30.2	303	34.1	172	19.4	–	–
Georgia	87	15.8	195	35.3	207	37.5	62	11.3	0	0.0
Guam	5	24.2	9	39.7	7	30.7	1	5.3	0	0.1
Hawaii	16	14.6	34	31.0	46	42.3	13	12.2	–	–
Idaho	12	18.9	20	33.3	25	40.9	4	6.9	–	–
Illinois	142	16.9	275	32.9	344	41.2	75	9.0	–	–
Indiana	73	21.0	104	30.0	143	41.2	27	7.7	0	0.1
Iowa	20	16.1	39	31.4	55	44.1	10	8.3	0	0.0
Kansas	21	17.4	36	29.7	53	43.2	12	9.7	0	0.0
Kentucky	62	14.9	125	29.9	191	45.7	40	9.5	–	–
Louisiana	88	17.1	185	35.9	208	40.5	33	6.4	0	0.0
Maine	14	13.3	30	27.9	49	45.7	14	13.1	–	–
Maryland	31	14.8	67	32.2	86	41.6	22	10.6	2	0.9
Massachusetts	34	14.9	84	36.5	89	38.6	23	10.0	–	–
Michigan	107	16.5	216	33.5	273	42.2	51	7.9	–	–
Minnesota	32	16.4	73	37.4	72	36.9	18	9.3	–	–
Mississippi	45	15.5	109	37.8	103	35.9	31	10.8	0	0.0
Missouri	71	16.2	137	31.2	192	43.7	40	9.0	–	–
Montana	9	16.0	16	27.8	28	48.0	5	8.1	–	–
Nebraska	15	17.8	27	32.8	32	39.3	8	10.1	0	0.0
Nevada	12	16.9	23	32.1	28	39.3	8	11.7	–	–
New Hampshire	6	16.3	11	30.0	17	44.2	4	9.5	–	–
New Jersey	46	15.2	102	33.6	110	36.2	45	14.9	–	–
New Mexico	28	17.1	60	36.0	65	38.9	13	8.0	0	0.0
New York	177	12.4	479	33.8	550	38.7	214	15.1	–	–
North Carolina	81	16.9	153	31.8	189	39.5	57	11.8	–	–
North Dakota	6	16.9	11	29.8	15	42.6	4	10.7	–	–
Ohio	100	16.0	191	30.6	269	43.2	64	10.3	–	–
Oklahoma	43	16.1	86	32.4	107	40.2	30	11.4	–	–
Oregon	45	15.9	77	27.5	135	48.1	24	8.4	–	–
Pennsylvania	110	14.7	235	31.4	320	42.7	84	11.2	–	–
Rhode Island	13	18.5	27	37.0	26	36.5	6	8.0	–	–
South Carolina	50	15.9	110	35.1	124	39.3	31	9.7	–	–
South Dakota	8	18.2	14	31.5	18	41.7	4	8.6	–	–
Tennessee	80	15.9	149	29.7	207	41.2	66	13.2	0	0.0
Texas	285	20.8	508	37.1	485	35.4	93	6.8	1	0.0
Utah	16	19.8	26	31.8	34	41.8	5	6.6	–	–
Vermont	5	12.3	10	26.7	17	45.1	6	16.0	–	–
Virgin Islands	2	16.8	6	43.5	4	29.9	1	9.8	0	0.1
Virginia	48	14.6	103	31.6	132	40.7	42	13.0	–	–
Washington	52	17.1	91	30.0	132	43.8	27	9.0	–	–
West Virginia	29	13.1	61	27.7	112	51.0	18	8.3	–	–
Wisconsin	37	18.0	73	35.1	82	39.4	16	7.5	–	–
Wyoming	4	17.6	7	32.0	9	43.4	2	7.0	–	–

[a] Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-11. Distribution of Participants by Citizenship Status and State

State	All Participants[a]		Citizens[b]		Noncitizens	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	17,297	100.0	16,629	100.0	640	100.0
Alabama	412	2.4	411	2.5	1	0.2
Alaska	36	0.2	35	0.2	1	0.2
Arizona	296	1.7	281	1.7	15	2.3
Arkansas	270	1.6	268	1.6	1	0.1
California	1,675	9.7	1,535	9.2	138	21.6
Colorado	150	0.9	144	0.9	6	0.9
Connecticut	158	0.9	152	0.9	7	1.1
Delaware	32	0.2	32	0.2	0	0.0
Dist. of Col.	70	0.4	69	0.4	1	0.1
Florida	888	5.1	809	4.9	79	12.3
Georgia	552	3.2	549	3.3	3	0.5
Guam	22	0.1	22	0.1	0	0.1
Hawaii	110	0.6	106	0.6	4	0.6
Idaho	61	0.4	58	0.4	3	0.4
Illinois	836	4.8	823	4.9	13	2.1
Indiana	346	2.0	345	2.1	1	0.2
Iowa	124	0.7	121	0.7	3	0.4
Kansas	123	0.7	120	0.7	2	0.3
Kentucky	418	2.4	417	2.5	1	0.2
Louisiana	514	3.0	513	3.1	1	0.2
Maine	108	0.6	105	0.6	2	0.3
Maryland	207	1.2	199	1.2	7	1.0
Massachusetts	231	1.3	215	1.3	15	2.4
Michigan	647	3.7	627	3.8	11	1.7
Minnesota	196	1.1	169	1.0	27	4.2
Mississippi	288	1.7	288	1.7	0	0.0
Missouri	441	2.5	436	2.6	4	0.7
Montana	59	0.3	58	0.4	0	0.0
Nebraska	82	0.5	79	0.5	3	0.4
Nevada	71	0.4	68	0.4	2	0.4
New Hampshire	38	0.2	37	0.2	1	0.2
New Jersey	304	1.8	288	1.7	16	2.4
New Mexico	167	1.0	162	1.0	4	0.7
New York	1,420	8.2	1,303	7.8	107	16.7
North Carolina	480	2.8	477	2.9	3	0.5
North Dakota	36	0.2	35	0.2	1	0.1
Ohio	623	3.6	616	3.7	7	1.0
Oklahoma	266	1.5	263	1.6	2	0.4
Oregon	281	1.6	271	1.6	10	1.6
Pennsylvania	750	4.3	733	4.4	17	2.7
Rhode Island	72	0.4	69	0.4	3	0.5
South Carolina	315	1.8	314	1.9	0	0.0
South Dakota	43	0.3	42	0.3	1	0.2
Tennessee	502	2.9	496	3.0	7	1.0
Texas	1,370	7.9	1,302	7.8	68	10.6
Utah	81	0.5	78	0.5	3	0.5
Vermont	37	0.2	36	0.2	1	0.1
Virgin Islands	13	0.1	13	0.1	0	0.1
Virginia	325	1.9	320	1.9	5	0.8
Washington	302	1.7	277	1.7	25	3.9
West Virginia	219	1.3	219	1.3	1	0.1
Wisconsin	208	1.2	202	1.2	6	1.0
Wyoming	22	0.1	22	0.1	0	0.0

[a] This category includes participants whose citizenship status is unknown or missing; therefore, the total may not equal the sum of the other columns.

[b] Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, individuals in citizenship subcategories (such as permanent resident aliens and refugees) cannot be identified reliably at the state level. State citizenship tables in this report contain information only for citizens and noncitizens and therefore are not directly comparable with tables in *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households* reports prior to the Fiscal Year 1999 edition.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX C

FISCAL YEAR 2001 FSP PARAMETERS AND MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNTS

Table C-1. HHS Poverty Income Guidelines for Fiscal Year 2001 FSP[a]

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	$8,350	$10,430	$9,590
2	11,250	14,060	12,930
3	14,150	17,690	16,270
4	17,050	21,320	19,610
5	19,950	24,950	22,950
6	22,850	28,580	26,290
7	25,750	32,210	29,630
8	28,650	35,840	32,970
Each Additional Member	+2,900	+3,630	+3,340

[a]These numbers, which were used as poverty guidelines for the FSP in fiscal year 2001, were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and published in the February 2000 Federal Register. The Bureau of the Census establishes different poverty thresholds which are used primarily for statistical purposes.

Source: 65 *Federal Register* 31, February 15, 2000.

Table C-2. FSP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2001

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	$905	$1,130	$1,039
2	1,219	1,524	1,401
3	1,533	1,917	1,763
4	1,848	2,310	2,125
5	2,162	2,703	2,487
6	2,476	3,097	2,849
7	2,790	3,490	3,210
8	3,104	3,883	3,572
Each Additional Member	+315	+394	+362

[a]The fiscal year 2001 FSP gross income limits are based on the 2000 poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and published in the February 2000 Federal Register. (See Table C-1.) FNS derived the fiscal year 2001 gross income limits by multiplying the 2000 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12 and then rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2000 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 1999 Census poverty thresholds, so the gross income limits applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 2001 are based on 1999 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table C-3. FSP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2001

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	$696	$870	$800
2	938	1,172	1,078
3	1,180	1,475	1,356
4	1,421	1,777	1,635
5	1,663	2,080	1,913
6	1,905	2,382	2,191
7	2,146	2,685	2,470
8	2,388	2,987	2,748
Each Additional Member	+242	+303	+279

[a]The fiscal year 2001 FSP net income limits are based on the 2000 poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and published in the February 2000 Federal Register. (See Table C-1.) FNS derived the fiscal year 2001 net income limits by dividing the 2000 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2000 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 1999 Census poverty thresholds, so the net income limits applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 2001 are based on 1999 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table C-4. Value of Standard, Maximum Dependent-Care, and Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2001

Area	Standard[a]	Maximum Dependent-Care[b,c]	Excess Shelter[d]
Continental United States	$134	$200/$175	$300/$340
Alaska	229	200/175	521/543
Hawaii	189	200/175	429/458
Guam	269	200/175	364/399
Virgin Islands	118	200/175	221/268

[a]Prior to fiscal year 1997, the standard deduction was adjusted each October to reflect changes in the CPI-U for nonfood items. Since fiscal year 1997, the standard deduction has been frozen at fiscal year 1996 levels.

[b]The household limit on the dependent-care deduction is equal to the maximum dependent-care deduction multiplied by the number of dependents in the household.

[c]The higher dependent-care deduction pertains to dependents under age 2; the lower deduction is for dependents age 2 or more.

[d]The shelter cap increased at the beginning of fiscal year 2001 and again on March 1, 2001, although states varied in when they implemented the second change.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table C-5. Value of Maximum Food Stamp Benefit in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2001[a,b]

Household Size	Continental U.S.	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	$130	$160	$204	$249	$199	$192	$167
2	238	294	375	456	366	352	307
3	341	421	537	654	524	504	439
4	434	535	682	830	665	640	558
5	515	635	810	986	790	760	663
6	618	762	972	1,183	948	912	796
7	683	842	1,074	1,308	1,048	1,008	879
8	781	963	1,228	1,495	1,198	1,152	1,005
Each Additional Member	+98	+120	+154	+187	+150	+144	+126

[a] The maximum benefit values are effective from October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001 and are based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

[b] Due to the unusual nature of Alaskan terrain and climate, areas outside major urban centers are less accessible to food distributors. Therefore the value of the maximum benefit is adjusted to account for differences in the estimated cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in various regions. All regions of the state are classified as Rural I, Rural II, or Urban for this purpose.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX D

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

THE SAMPLE

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the Food Stamp Program Quality Control System (FSPQC), an ongoing review of food stamp household circumstances. The FSPQC is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible to participate or are receiving the correct benefit amount and (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. The FSPQC is based on a national probability sample of approximately 47,000 participating food stamp households, and on a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations. The national sample of participating households collected in the FSPQC is stratified by the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Annual required state samples range from a minimum of 300 to 2,400 reviews, depending on the size of the state's caseload. State agencies select an independent sample each month that is generally proportionate to the size of the monthly participating caseload.

The estimates presented in Appendices A and B of this report are derived from the fiscal year 2001 FSPQC sample of participating food stamp households. The fiscal year 2001 data is made up of monthly samples from October 2000 through September 2001.

Target Universe

The target universe of this study included all participating households (active cases) subject to quality control review in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.[1]

While almost all participating food stamp households are included in the target universe, certain types of households not amenable to review are not included. Specifically, the universe includes all households receiving food stamps during the review period except those in which the participants (1) died or moved outside the state; (2) received benefits through a disaster certification authorized by FNS; (3) were under investigation for FSP fraud (including those with pending fraud hearings) and/or were appealing a notice of adverse action; or (4) received restored benefits in accordance with the state manual, but were otherwise ineligible. The sampling unit within the universe each month is the active food stamp household as specified in FNS regulations.

Weighting

The estimates for fiscal year 2001 in this report are based on a sample of 47,009 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted, based on the number of households participating in the food stamp program in each month in fiscal year 2001 as reported to FNS.[2]

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[1] Participating households in Guam and the Virgin Islands have been included in the target universe since fiscal year 1993. Prior to that year the universe excluded households in those areas.

[2] Case record sample weights of states that had disproportionately stratified quality control sample designs were adjusted to reflect the stratification.

Thus, when the sample is weighted, it contains the total number of households that actually participated in the FSP over any given time period. A separate person-level weight was not created, however. Therefore, although the number of households in the weighted sample is equal to the number of households found in program operations data provided by FNS, the number of participants in the weighted sample is not exactly equal to the number in program data.

Comparison to Participation Data

The following table compares the quality control sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2001.

	Fiscal Year 2001	
Average Monthly Value	Program Data	FSPQC Sample
Number of households	7,450,303	7,450,303
Number of participants	17,315,190	17,297,000
Value of benefits	$1,299,269,307	$1,214,280,789
Average household size	2.32	2.32
Average benefit per person	$75.03	$70.20

Income Decision Rule

Several household-level income and deduction variables are both reported and can be calculated by summing across reported person-level variables. Gross income is the key variable since the earned income and excess shelter expense deductions and net income depend on gross income, and benefit levels depend on net income. The data on which this report is based were edited to achieve internal consistency. The reported and calculated values for fiscal year 2001 for selected variables are presented in appendix Table D-1.

Completion Rates

Failure to complete reviews for all cases subject to review can bias the sample results if the characteristics of unreviewed households are significantly different from those of reviewed households. While there are no direct measures of such differences, the ratio of complete reviews to total sample cases selected for review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. The number of cases subject to review, the number of valid observations, and the estimated completion rates for fiscal year 2001 are as follows:

	FSPQC Sample
	Fiscal Year 2001
Number of cases subject to review	54,722
Number of cases completed	47,009
Estimated completion rate	85.9

Table D-1. Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2001

Variable	All Households	Households With:			
		Earnings	Elderly	Children	Disabled
Average Gross Income (Dollars)					
Calculated	624	948	630	731	730
Reported	654	1,017	632	775	739
Average Net Income (Dollars)					
Calculated	353	545	367	430	446
Reported	331	523	335	412	416
Average Total Deduction (Dollars)					
Calculated	311	420	279	339	296
Reported	302	408	280	330	273
Average Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)					
Calculated	163	201	58	242	101
Reported	168	213	65	246	110
Percent With Zero Gross Income					
Calculated	9.4	0.0	1.3	7.3	0
Reported	9.4	0.1	1.3	7.1	0.1
Percent With Zero Net Income					
Calculated	22.2	12.2	8.4	20.2	6.0
Reported	24.0	13.1	10.2	21.5	8.0
Percent With Minimum Benefit					
Calculated	11.2	5.2	30.9	1.8	17.1
Reported	7.7	3.0	22.0	1.2	12.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX E

SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates of the characteristics of food stamp households in this report are based on a sample of households and, consequently, are subject to statistical sampling error. One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard errors measure the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the standard errors depends on: (1) the degree of variation in the variable within the population from which the sample is drawn; (2) the design of the sample, including such issues as stratification and sampling probabilities; and (3) the size of the sample on which the estimate is based. This appendix presents estimates of the standard errors associated with key statistics and outlines methods for estimating the standard errors of other statistics for which standard errors have not been directly calculated.

Standard Errors

The standard error of an estimated proportion of households, s_p, based on a simple random sample is:

$$(1) \quad s_p = \sqrt{[p(1-p)(N-n)]/[(n-1)N]},$$

where p is the weighted estimate of the proportion, N is the number of households in the population, and n is the sample size.[1] The standard error of an estimated number of households, s_N, based on a simple random sample is:

$$(2) \quad s_N = Ns_p$$

These formulas for the standard errors of estimates based on a simple random sample do not necessarily apply to estimates derived from more complex samples, such as the stratified sample of the FSPQC. In this appendix, standard errors calculated using equations (1) and (2) are referred to as "naive standard errors." Standard errors can be estimated more accurately using Taylor series linearization.

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[1] More precisely, n is the sample size corresponding to the population that forms the denominator or "base" of the proportion being estimated. When the base is all food stamp households in fiscal year 2001, n = 47,009. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2001 are shown in the sample size column of Table E-1. For subgroups not shown in Table E-1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (47,009) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For fiscal year 2001, N = 7,450 thousand and there are 1,520 thousand elderly households. Hence the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2001 would be calculated as (1,520 /7,450) x (47009) = 9,591. In this case the approximation can be compared to the true elderly sample size of 9,488, as shown in Table E-1.

The following discussion presents standard errors of selected estimates that were computed using the Taylor series method. It then presents a simple method for approximating standard errors of estimates for which individual standard errors have not been computed.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households

The standard errors of selected estimates of food stamp households in fiscal year 2001 are shown in Table E-1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.[2] For example, the estimated number of food stamp households that receive the minimum benefit is 834,000 (Table A-1), and the corresponding standard error is 13,960 (Table E-1). Therefore, the 95 percent confidence interval extends from 806,100 to 861,700.[3]

For standard errors not shown in Table E-1, the approximate standard error, S_E, of an estimated number of households for fiscal year 2001 can be calculated using equation (3):

$$(3) \qquad S_E = s_N x\, d$$

where s_N is the naive standard error from equation (2) above, and d is the square root of the design effect for the population subgroup and characteristic of interest, from Table E-2. The design effect reflects the loss of precision due to the different sampling rates in different strata of the FSPQC sample. It is the ratio of the variance computed by the Taylor series method (Table E-1) to the naive variance.[4] When the population subgroup (for example, households with elderly) is listed in Table E-2, but the characteristic of interest (for example, zero net income) is not, use the average design effect for the subgroup, from the rightmost column of Table E-2. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average design effect for all FSP households, 1.29.

For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households containing an elderly person with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in appendix Table A-17, 128,000 elderly households have zero net income. The next step is to

[2] A confidence interval is a range of values that will contain the true value of an estimated characteristic with a known probability. For instance, a 95 percent confidence interval extends approximately two standard errors above and below the estimated value for a characteristic, and 95 percent of all confidence intervals will contain the true value.

[3] Calculated as: (834 - (2 x 13.96)) = 806.1 and (834 + (2 x 13.96)) = 861.7.

[4] The variance and naïve variance are the standard error and naïve standard error squared, respectively.

calculate the naive standard error. Using equation (2), the value is 4,320.[5] Multiplying 4,320 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.70, from Table E-2 yields an estimated standard error of 7,344 (compared with the Taylor series standard error from Table E-1, 7,360).

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Comparing equations (1) and (2), it is apparent that the standard error of an estimated percentage of households, s_p, is equal to the standard error of the corresponding count of households, s_N, divided by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage. That is:

$$(4) \qquad s_p = s_N / N$$

For example, appendix Table A-17 shows that, of the 4.0 million households with children, 293,000 (7.3 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (s_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 8,260 (Table E-1). To calculate s_p, the standard error of the corresponding percentage estimate, simply divide s_N by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage—in this case, 4.0 million households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.2 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 6.9 to 7.7 percent, around the point estimate of 6.3 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors that are not shown in Table E-1. First, calculate the adjusted naive standard error of the number of households using equation (3). Then divide the resulting standard error by the size of the population that forms the base of the percentage. Returning to an earlier example—of the 1.5 million elderly households, 128,000 (8.4 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 7,344) by 1.5 million, yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.5 percentage points.

Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means for fiscal year 2001 are provided in Table E-3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all food stamp households in fiscal year 2001 is $2.54 (Table E-3), and the mean itself is $624 (Table A-21). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately $619 to $629.

---

[5] Calculated as:

$$1{,}520{,}000 \times \sqrt{[(128{,}000/1{,}520{,}000)\times(1-(128{,}000/1{,}520{,}000))\times(1{,}520{,}000-9{,}488)]/[(9{,}488-1)\times 1{,}520{,}000]} = 4{,}320$$

where 1,520,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 128,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 9,488 is the sample size of elderly households (Table E-1), and 4,320 is the standard error.

Generalized approximation methods such as the one used in equation (3) work well for standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages, because the standard errors depend only on the sample size, the estimated proportion, and the design effects. Generalized methods are less appropriate for standard errors of means because the standard error depends on the variance as well as the sample size and design effects. Nevertheless, a rough approximation of the magnitude of standard errors of means not included in Table E-3 can be obtained from Table E-4. Table E-4 shows for each variable in Table E-3 the average, minimum, and maximum value of that variable's standard error as a percentage of the variable's mean value. These three values are shown for all food stamp households and for selected subgroups. The standard errors in Table E-4 include design effects.

Table E-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Food Stamp Households (Thousands), Fiscal Year 2001

	Households With:								Sample Size	Estimated Population (Thousands)
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly	Children	School Age Children	Disabled		
All FSP Households	12.42	19.33	13.96	20.17	17.80	21.71	22.27	19.18	47,009	7,450
With Elderly	2.46	7.36	10.60	3.43	17.80	4.98	4.90	8.43	9,488	1,520
Without Elderly	12.21	18.50	9.76	20.04	NA	21.76	22.18	18.30	37,521	5.930
With Children	8.26	14.03	5.10	19.20	4.98	21.71	22.27	12.66	24,661	3,992
With School Age Children.	6.68	11.68	4.57	17.68	4.90	22.27	22.27	12.04	18,663	3,069
Without Children	9.75	15.17	13.12	8.70	17.38	NA	NA	16.60	22,348	3,458
With Earnings	NA	8.09	5.69	20.17	3.43	19.20	17.68	7.16	12,674	2,009
With Disabled	--	6.78	9.11	7.16	8.43	12.66	12.04	19.18	13,688	2,063

[a]Standard errors were estimated using the Taylor Series method.

NA = not applicable.

-- = there were no sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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Table E-2. Square Root of Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2001

Base of Estimated Number	Households With:								Average Square Root of Design Effect
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly	Children	School Age Children	Disabled	
All FSP Households	1.24	1.35	1.29	1.32	1.28	1.26	1.32	1.25	1.29
With Elderly	1.41	1.70	1.47	1.26	NA	1.33	1.34	1.42	1.42
Without Elderly	1.25	1.38	1.33	1.39	NA	1.50	1.45	1.30	1.37
With Children	1.24	1.37	1.52	1.53	1.30	NA	2.08	1.32	1.48
With School Age Children	1.24	1.37	1.55	1.59	1.30	NA	NA	1.34	1.40
Without Children	1.30	1.53	1.37	1.35	1.53	NA	NA	1.47	1.42
With Earnings	NA	1.39	1.43	NA	1.26	3.04	2.09	1.33	1.76
With Disabled	--	1.61	1.37	1.36	1.42	1.52	1.50	NA	1.46

[a]The design effect is the ratio of the variance computed by the Taylor Series method to the naive variance for the specific cell of the table. The average square root of design effect for each row is a simple arithmetic average of the values for each cell in the row.

NA = not applicable.

-- = there were no sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table E-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 2001[a]

Base of Estimated Mean	Households With:										
	Gross Income	Net Income	Benefits	All Deductions	Total Resources	Household Size	Certification Period	Earnings[b]	TANF[b]	SSI[b]	Shelter Deduction[b]
All FSP Households	2.54	2.14	0.79	1.13	2.41	0.01	0.03	5.57	3.26	2.59	1.24
With Elderly	2.75	3.24	0.88	2.99	6.95	0.01	0.06	23.84	13.57	4.43	3.93
Without Elderly	3.11	2.56	0.91	1.25	2.45	0.01	0.03	5.64	3.32	3.04	1.30
With Children	4.05	3.42	1.12	1.53	3.28	0.01	0.03	6.01	3.30	5.05	1.51
With School Age Children	4.73	4.06	1.35	1.82	3.91	0.02	0.04	6.99	4.05	5.56	1.82
Without Children	2.37	2.07	0.51	1.75	3.62	0.00	0.04	9.26	18.62	2.93	2.20
With Earnings	5.62	4.98	1.58	2.09	4.78	0.02	0.06	5.57	6.87	9.49	1.91
With Disabled	3.46	3.79	1.18	2.45	3.88	0.02	0.05	14.94	4.73	2.91	3.01

[a]Standard errors were estimated using the Taylor Series method.

[b]For households with a nonzero amount.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table E-4. Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 2001[a]

Number of Households in Base of Mean (Thousands)	Standard Error as Percent of Mean Amount		
	Average[b]	Lowest[c]	Highest[d]
7,450 (All FSP Households)	0.6	0.3	1.6
1,520 (Households With Elderly)	2.0	0.4	6.3
3,992 (Households With Children)	0.8	0.3	2.7
2,009 (Households With Earnings)	1.2	0.5	2.9
2,063 (Households With Disabled)	1.3	0.4	3.1

[a]Standard errors from table E-3 and mean amounts from applicable text tables.

[b]Average standard error across all 11 variables in table E-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

[c]Lowest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in table E-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

[d]Highest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in table E-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX F

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

You may download the Data Collection Instrument, Form FNS-380-1, at http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/qc/default.htm.

APPENDIX G

PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2000. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation; 2001.

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